FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COLLECTIVE DEFENSE OF SOCIALIST SYSTEM

AU261012 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 10 7 Mar 84 pp 8-9

[Article by Vladimir Rybecky: "Socialism Must Be Capable of Defending Itself!"]

[Excerpts] It is a historical fact that even before it could demonstrate its advantages over capitalism, socialism had to defend itself. This is documented by the history of the USSR, our homeland, and other socialist countries.

The emergence of the world socialist system after World War II, the growing strength of the world socialist system after World War II, the growing strength of the Soviet Union and all socialist countries, and the development of the revolutionary workers movement and the national liberation movement have changed the correlation of forces in the world. Imperialism is no longer capable of deciding mankind's destiny and determining the course of world events according to its will. In the current stage, there exist far more favorable conditions for implementing the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Nevertheless, even now socialism and progressive forces must defend themselves.

Imperialist ruling circles have never abandoned their plan to liquidate socialism and to halt social progress. Aggressive attacks and large-scale subversive operations have been undertaken against socialist countries -- in the years 1948-49, 1953, and 1961 against the GDR; in 1956 against the Hungarian People's Republic; in 1956 and from the beginning of 1980 until now against the PRR; in 1961 against Cuba; and in 1968 against Socialist Czechoslovakia.

The defense of socialism has thus assumed in the new stage substantially wider territorial and military-political dimensions. It is now a question of the defense of all socialist countries in Europe, Asia, and Latin America. This defense is being ensured by the armed forces of the socialist countries on an individual and collective basis, proceeding from the principles of proletarian internationalism. The Warsaw Pact, which was founded in response to the formation of the aggressive NATO alliance, has become the chief instrument of the collective defense of socialism in Europe. Within the framework of the Warsaw Pact states coordinate their foreign political activities and develop military cooperation.

At present the military strategies of "flexible response" and "forward-based position" are directed against the states of the Warsaw Pact. both NATO strategies provide for the use of all types of weapons and wars. NATO military planners have already announced that they have selected some 40,000 targets for a nuclear strike on the territories of socialist states. At the same time, however, they are planning the option of a limited nuclear war as well as a war with the use of conventional weapons.

In the face of the military threat posed by imperialism, the Warsaw Pact states are forced, in addition to implementing wide-ranging creative tasks in building an advanced socialist society, also to fulfill tasks in the defense sphere. This requires considerable strength. The interests of the defense of socialism and peace require that a powerful military potential, which, moreover, is deveoping very quickly under the influence of the results of the scientific-technological revolution, not be only in the hands of imperialism. In that case, it would really have a chance to stop the course of history for awhile. If the forces of world reaction have not yet yielded to the temptation to try out their weapons on a global scale in a "crusade" against socialism and progress, this is due to the defensive strength and preparedness of the socialist community and, above all, the Soviet Union.

SUMMARY OF BLOC, NONALIGNED STANCES AT STOCKHOLM

LD281041 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0913 GMT 28 Mar 84

[By Vojislav Lalic]

[Text] Stockholm, March 28 (TANJUG) -- The first round of the European conference on security session in Stockholm did not significantly brought closer stands of the two military-political blocs, but it pointed, by the fact that it started at the ministerial level and with a number of proposals for measures for the confidence building and disarmament, to the possibility of movement towards positive solutions.

Unlike the blocs, which remained on the known positions, non-aligned and neutral European countries, the "N-N" group, gave in a joint proposal a highly balanced approach to problems of European security. Their point of departure is their own security, with which they cover European security as well.

The "N-N" group pressed for prior notice of military activities, but also for their limitation. They also accept all other measures which can lead to the relaxation of tension, and take into account the possibility of negotiation on the principle of non-use of power in relations between countries.

In their proposal Western countries, NATO members, lay stress on conventional armament, while the Eastern pays greater attention to nuclear armament, with stressed obligation that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. Neither side rules out "Helsinki type" measures, prior notice of military activities, as the basis for negotiations.

It is interesting to notice that an independent proposal also appeared in the first round of the Stockholm conference -- made by Romania. It pressed for measures for prior notice and limitation of military activites, but also for complex measures as the non-use of power and "freezing" of military budgets and their gradual cuts.

It is a general assessment that the beginning of the Stockholm conference had encouraging tones, but that it will take a lot of time to find a joint acceptable framework for negotiations and agreement on the most delicate topic of the contemporary world, confidence-building and strengthening of general security.

CSSR ENVOY WARNS AGAINST OUTER SPACE ARMS RACE

LD271553 Prague CTK in English 1509 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Geneva (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia is vitally interested in outer space being not used for military purposes, head of the Czechoslovak delegation Ambassador Milos Vejvoda said here today at the conference on disarmament.

Extension of the arms race would increase the danger of an armed conflict, and the enormous spending would adversely affect the life of mankind, he said, warning that the United States was speeding up development of laser and other weapons that could be used in space.

The conference on disarmament should consider the draft treaty banning the use of force in outer space, put forward by the Soviet Union at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly, and dealing with all political, legal, and technical aspects of the ban.

The Czechoslovak delegate pointed out that in August 1983, the Soviet Union pledged not to deploy in outer space anti-missile weapons, and declared a voluntary moratorium on these weapons if also the other powers refrain from their deployment.

The United States did not respond to the initiative. When it claims that it must catch up on what it allegedly neglected in this respect, it is a gross distortion of facts, Ambassador Vejvoda said. Already twenty years ago, the United States developed the first anti-missile weapon, called Saint. In the 1960's, it had two types of these weapons, one based on the Nike-Zeus missile, and the other using a modification of the Thor. In 1978, it was the United States which unilaterally suspended the talks with the Soviet Union on limitation of anti-satellite weapons, thus proving that it intends to carry out its plans for an arms buildup in outer space.

Ambassador Vejvoda also acquainted the conference with the deliberations of the world federation of scientists at its session in Prague earlier this month, when scientists from the most advanced countries called for the adoption of the policy of non-use of force in outer space.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH CLOSES BCP NATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU271220 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Mar 84 p 1

[Speech given by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, to the BCP National Conference at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture on 23 March; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Dear comrades delegates, dear guests:

The BCP National Conference has ended its work by adopting a long-term program. As chairman of the last session there is nothing left for me to close the conference. This is provided for in the agenda.

However, as you know, I have often disregarded the agenda, and I will do so again.

What would I like to share with you?

ONE: AS REGARDS THE EVALUATION OF THE CONFERENCE I think that I am expressing our joint opinion in saying that the BCP National Conference has discussed the problem of quality as the crucial problem of our further development in a businesslike manner, in a spirit of criticism, and with the support of constructive proposals.

During the nationwide discussions which preceded the conference and in listening to the statements delivered at the conference in this hall, we became convinced of the fact that the struggle for high quality is by no means a short-lived campaign, but a strategic task which we must implement in a firm and persevering manner.

The conference has confirmed the fact that we have chose a correct path -- namely, that in the struggle for high quality in all places and in all things we are relying on objective laws, on the basic interests of the working people, so that they may work more efficiently and more successfully and so that our nation may live in growing prosperity.

TWO: AS REGARDS OUR WORK IN IMPLEMENTING THE CONFERENCE DECISIONS.

What is the main and essential thing in this respect?

The essential thing is the need to promptly and consistently engage in the implementation of a long-term program for improving quality. The necessary prerequisites for this exist in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We must resolutely part with the traditional ways of the past which we used in similar cases -- namely to convene meetings, sessions, and conferences, to talk at length, and to adopt pledges, while in reality things proceeded slowly.

We now need another, new approach so that the long-term program may be adopted as a cause by all workers, scientists and specialists. The specific programs adopted by the branches and individual enterprises must be fully coordinated with the long-term program. These programs must find a place for every worker, agricultural toiler, scientists, and specialist, for each party and social organization, for each state and economic organ. They must all be assigned their special tasks.

I repeat: Specific and practical work is necessary in this respect. Specific measures are needed; daily and specific results are required. (stormy applause)

THREE: REGARDING OUR RESOLVE TO LEAD THE STRUGGLE FOR HIGH QUALITY TO FINAL VICTORY:

A short while ago I stressed that the necessary prerequisites do exist in the People's Republic of Bulgaria for a successful struggle to achieve high quality. However, we do not delude ourselves. It is a fact that along the path of this great initiative we will encounter inevitable difficulties of a varied nature -- difficulties connected with the reorganization of the technical base and with the consistent application of the new economic approach and its mechanism, difficulties linked to a certain lack of awareness and discipline and to the still persisting poor qualification standards. I would like to dwell on the question of overcoming stagnation and outdated visions as well as obsolete methods of work which are still prevailing among a considerable part of our leading staff on a central as well as local scale.

We who are sitting in this conference hall, or to put it more cautiously -- the majority of us who are gathered here -- are wearing some kind of insignia according to our rank, and we think that we have more knowledge and skill than those of a lower rank. There is nothing wrong with this. A leader who has no self-confidence is not a good leader. Such a leader is a true misfortune for the collective he is leading and for the work itself. What a leader thinks about himself is important, but it is even more important what his own leader thinks about him, and the most important is what the workers collective placed under his leadership thinks about him. (animation, applause).

We are all aware of the fact that our people love eloquence, that they appreciate beautiful speeches and applaud good speakers. However, the day, or the hour, approaches when the people say: This comrade of ours gives nice speeches, but let us see what he has accomplished! (stormy applause).

This is how the good wishes and the necessary discussions have ended; the conference is closing, and the time has come for deeds.

We have numerous and efficient cadres. There is no doubt that they are aware of the tremendous importance of the decisions adopted at the conference and that they sincerely wish to achieve a change for the better in the work of the links placed under their leadership. It is, however, necessary, now that we have faced the problems, to firmly engage in their solution, for these problems are numerous and most varied, and as we are used to saying, they are problems at all levels. We cannot cope with these problems with one pair of hands only -- no matter how much they are "leading" hands. We need numerous pairs of hands for this, the hands of millions of people, the hands of each individual. Only those leaders who understand this fact will be successful in their work. (stormy and prolonged applause)

There is even more. The struggle for high quality cannot be handled by those who are raising their hands in approval and vote for the innovations, but at the same time are unwilling to change their own way of thinking and acting.

Comrades, as you are all well aware, since the 12th BCP Congress we have engaged in resolving an entire complex of ripe problems concerning our development. We are proceeding all along the front of building mature socialism. Our strong will and our unity are tempered in this broad field of work and struggle, and the party's leading role as the universally recognized vanguard of the Bulgarian people is being further enhanced. The people's cohesion around the party and its general April line is being consolidated.

Permit me to declare the present BCP National Conference closed while expressing my unshakable confidence in the success of the nationwide struggle for high quality.

DOYNOV MEETS SWEDISH ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEADER

AU251956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] On 25 March, Ognyan Doynov, minister of machine building, met Sten Niklasson, leader of the Swedish economic delegation to the session of the joint Bulgarian-Swedish Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation which arrived in Bulgaria today. A talk on bilateral business cooperation and the possibilities of its expansion was held.

The meeting was attended by Georgi Pirinski, deputy minister of foreign trade. Hans Anders Anden, Sweden's ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting.

STANISHEV RECEIVES ISRAELI CP OFFICIAL HENIN

AU261822 Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA) -- Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP met the here visiting member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Israel, David Sasha Henin.

During the meeting there was exchanged information of the tasks the Bulgarian and Israeli Communists are resolving at present in fulfilling the decisions taken at the two parties' congresses, as well as of some topical international matters and questions related to the communist and workers' movement.

Discussed were also questions related to the further strengthening and extending of the relations between the two fraternal parties.

On all questions discussed there was found full unanimity of views.

ZHIVKOV, USSR'S RYABOV STRESS TECHNOLOGICAL TIES

AU271329 Sofia BTA in English 1253 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, who is visiting Bulgaria.

During the ensuing talks stress was laid on the great importance of technical cooperation in reciprocal relations in the building of projects of the power generation, metallurgy, the chemical industry, mechanical engineerng. The prospects to further deepening the interaction in creating new, up-to-date capacities were discussed -- ones intended to ensure the production of high-quality and effective products for Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Stress was also laid on the need to use the existing capacities to the full.

During the talks special importance was attached to the building here of atomic power projects as the most dynamic sphere of the overall energy and raw material potential of Bulgaria.

The meeting which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere was attended by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade.

DOYNOV RECEIVES USSR PLANNING OFFICIAL VASILYEV

AU231944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov has received Lev Vasilyev, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, in Sofia. Talks were held on expanding cooperation between the two countries in machine building. Comrade (?Lyubomir Tonev) also attended the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

DOYNOV DEPARTS TO VISIT USSR METALLURGY EXHIBIT

AU261236 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] On 25 March Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, departed for the USSR on a short and businesslike visit. During the visit he will become acquainted with the international metallurgy exhibition.

KHRISTOV TO MOSCOW AT INVITATION OF CPSU CC

AU261235 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] On 26 March Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, departed for Moscow on a short and businesslike visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

BALEV RECEIVES NICARAGUA'S RUIZ, LOPEZ

AU261814 Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA) -- Today Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, met here visiting Mr Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and Mr Julio Lopez, the Front's international matters secretary.

Exchanged was information of the tasks the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Sandinista National Liberation Front are resolving at present and some topical international matters were discussed. There was resolutely condemned the aggressive and militarist policy pursued by the U.S. imperialism in Europe, Central America and in other regions in the world, which poses a threat of nuclear catastrophe to mankind.

There was confirmed the staunch solidarity of the Bulgarian Communist Party, of Bulgaria's Government and of the whole Bulgarian people with the Sandinista people's and antiimperialist revolution in Nicaragua.

Visit Ends

AU261318 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] On 26 March Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the national laedership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation and Nicaraguan minister of planning, departed Bulgaria. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

MIKA SPILJAK BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 26 MARCH

Greeted on Arrival

LD261300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived today for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Gustav Husak, president of the Republic. The highest state representative of Yugoslavia is being accompanied by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Rade Pavlovic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and other officials.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, Mika Spiljak was welcomed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister; Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council; Antonin Kapek, chief secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, and other officials.

After a cordial welcome and the inspection of the guard of honor, Mika Spiljak exchanged greetings with other Czechoslovak state officials and ordinary working people.

The highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia then left for Prague Castle.

Bilateral Cooperation Advocated

LD261814 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Talks between Comrades Gustav Husak and Mika Spiljak began in Prague Castle this afternoon. Also present at the talks were: Deputy Federal Premier Ladislav Gerle, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek -- and for the Yugoslav side: Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Rade Pavlovic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry. Also present were the ambassadors of the two countries, Bohumil Simacek and Trajko Lipkovski, and other Czechoslovak and Yugoslav representatives.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Mika Spiljak informed each other about the situation in their countries and about the tasks of their political, economic, and social development. They noted with satisfaction the results of cooperation between the CSSR and the SFRY to date. They underlined their wish to further deepen and develop in all ways CSSR-SFRY relations and cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres, based on the tested principles of mutual respect and advantages. They said that there is interest on both sides in such a process. The two representatives also exchanged views on the topical questions of the international situation. They expressed their concern at increased international tension and pointed to the necessity to increase the endeavor of all progressive and peace-loving forces to strengthen peace, limit the arms build-up, and achieve detente and the development of peaceful cooperation between states. The talks took place in the atmosphere of mutual friendship and understanding.

Husak, Spiljak Toasts

LD262201 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the Republic, gave a festive dinner in honor of Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, in Prague Castle today. Petr Volden and Lubos Lidicky report:

[Reporter] Also attending the dinner were Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, and Josef Kempny; candidate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Tojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Frantisek Pitra; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ. Also present were departmental heads of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premiers and ministers of the federal and Czech Government, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, and representatives of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR.

Among the guests was Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY; Rade Pavlovic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; and other members of the Yugoslav statesman's entourage. Gustav Husak and Mika Spiljak delivered toasts at the festive dinner. The first toast was delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak:

[Begin Husak recording] Esteemed Comrade President, esteemed Yugoslav comrades and friends, comrades:

Allow me once again, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the government and people of the CSSR and personally to most cordially greet and welcome in Prague Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency and the comrades accompanying him. Dear Comrade Spiljak, we highly appreciate your visit to Czechoslovakia. We interpret it as an expression of good friendly relations between our socialist states and a contribution to their further development. Our relations are based on shared progressive and revolutionary traditions and struggles for national freedom, against fascism, for social justice, and people's power. They are connected with the positive results we have achieved in our long-term cooperation to date.

I recall with pleasure my visit to your country in 1973, the friendly welcome extended to me, and the cordial and fruitful talks with the outstanding representative of the SFRY: Comrade Josip Broz Tito. During those talks we arrived at the conclusion that it was mutually beneficial if Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations developed in every way. Now one can note with satisfaction that our intentions have been successfully implemented. This is borne out by the lively political, economic, and other contacts, and by numerous working meetings between members of governments, and representatives of the legislative bodies and social organizations. Twinning relations between a number of towns, a broad exchange of cultural values, and cooperation in the sphere of science, art, education, medicine, tourism, and in other areas contribute to ever better mutual understanding.

Our economic cooperation plays an important role. Thanks to an ongoing growth of goods exchange, Yugoslavia holds an important place in Czechoslovak foreign trade and, likewise, Czechoslovakia is among the most important Yugoslav trade partners. We place great emphasis on cooperation in the sphere of non-ferrous metallurgy and in the exchange of industrial products that enjoys good reputation among customers in both countries, and on cooperation in a number of other spheres.

Owing to the importance and long-term nature of our economic contacts, we feel that it is desirable to further deepen them, strengthen their long-term nature, and increasingly apply in them such higher forms of cooperation as specialization and cooperation [kooperace]: Better utilization of the existing opportunities of mutual economic cooperation helps both countries to master the demanding tasks of economic development.

I would like to assure you that the CSSR will continue to approach the development of our all-round relations with the aim of aiding their strengthening and broadening. The principles of mutual respect and advantage, which form the foundation of our relations, have, in our view, fully proved themselves. We see in them a reliable foundation of development for the future as well. In this we attach key significance to comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the LCY.

Esteemed Comrade Spiljak: We in Czechoslovakia, too, are very concerned over the complex international situation which has deteriorated due to the policy of the imperialist forces -- the United States above all. Together with the Soviet Union and other allied countries, we see the most urgent task of the present as the adoption of measures to avert the danger of the nuclear threat, halt the feverish arms buildup, and improve international atmosphere and cooperation. In our view, a realistic course toward this goal has been outlined by the peace proposals included in the Prague declaration of January 1983 and by the new Soviet peace initiatives. These proposals attest to the good will to seek realistic solutions leading to a peaceful future of the nations of Europe and the world on the just principles of equality and equal security. However, it is necessary that the United States and its allies in NATO abandon attempts to negotiate from the position of power and to gain unilateral advantages and that they demonstrate the necessary realism and make a practical contribution to lessening international tension. This would open a course toward strengthening international confidence and to constructively solving the questions of disarmament and security, including the questions of nuclear arms to Europe.

The deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe has considerably complicated the entire international situation, and we have been forced, in the interest of our defense, to respond to them in the appropriate way. We attach great importance to the fact that our views on the fundamental questions of the struggle for peace are identical or very close. This was also reflected in our talks today. We share the view that it is necessary to build international relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, to solve existing problems through negotiations, to push through a return to the policy of detente, and to ensure that the nations of the world are able to live in peace and without fears for tomorrow. In this context, Czechoslovakia attaches great importance to the Nonaligned Movement and its struggle for a free and independent development, against imperialism and colonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace and progress in the world. The Czechoslovak people have always supported this struggle and will continue to offer its support to the just fight of the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, for the right to freely decide their fate and build a new life. The joint effort of the progressive, peaceful, and realistic forces of the world justifies our conclusion that a turn in the current dangerous international development is possible.

Esteemed Comrade President, comrades: In conclusion, I would like to wish our guests a pleasant stay in Czechoslovakia, and once again express the conviction that their visit will amount to an important step in the development of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations. We follow the effort of the LCY and all Yugoslav people for the further development of their country with sincere sympathy. From the bottom of our hearts we wish them successes in fulfilling the tasks laid down and in the further construction of socialism! [end Husak recording]

After the address of Comrade Gustav Husak, Comrade Mika Spiljak delivered an address at the festive dinner held at Prague Castle.

[Begin Spiljak recording, in Serbo-Croatian fading into Czech translation]

Esteemed Comrade President, dear friends, I thank you for the cordial welcome and kind words that we have just heard. The hospitality and courtesy, which accompany us everywhere, will remain with us for a long time, reminding us of this visit to the CSSR. Allow me, therefore, yet again to express satisfaction that we have been given the possibility to realize this visit, above all because it has enabled us to meet you, esteemed Comrade Husak, as the highest representatives of the state and the party, and the friendly peoples of Czechoslovakia with whom we share many similar feelings. Our friendship rests on long years of tradition. For many long years, this tradition closely connected the fates and struggles of our peoples for people's and social liberation. The expressions of the spirit and culture of your country often inspired creative work also on the Yugoslav territory. It was here, at the old and famous Charles University that many of our people gained knowledge, affirmed their convictions, and created a common heritage. It was then natural that on the eve of the World War II, the peoples of Yugoslavia were among the first to raise their voice against the Nazi aggression against the CSSR. It is with piety and respect that we remember the fighters of the Czech and Slovak nationalities, members of the Jan Zizka Brigade and the 14th Vojvodina Brigade in the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. We have projected many of the links of the past into the present time. In Yugoslavia the significance of economic and general achievements of your peoples and of the working class in the building of socialism are followed with attentiveness and sympathy. Hence our satisfaction that we are now able to get closer acquainted with this process.

We have achieved a great deal in our country during the past 40 years, starting with the reconstruction of a country devastated by the war. The results, achieved under the leadership of Tito, are the most significant in the entire history of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. Let me mention at least the full application of the peoples and nationalities in our multinational federal community, the system of socialist self-management through which the working people realize their democratic right of independent control of the conditions, means, and fruits of their own labor. In brief, first a clearly agricultural country, Yugoslavia has taken its place among the average developed industrial states.

As a result of such dynamic development and unfavorable economic developments in the world, our economy has run into difficulties, which we want to tackle as speedily as possible. We are faced with new questions, but we are convinced of the correctness of the path we are following, which is the further development of socialism by means of socialist self-management.

Esteemed Comrade President, cooperation between our two countries -- I note this with satisfaction -- is all-round and successful in numerous spheres. We find a reliable guarantee for its further development in the principles of equality, mutual respect, and bilateral benefits, while respecting the specific differences between the two parties. This is a lasting value and another reason why I should recall the meetings between you, esteemed Comrade Husak, and our President Tito, and other meetings between the highest state and party representatives of our countries.

Economic cooperation occupies an increasingly more significant place in our overall relations. The results, achieved in industrial cooperation and specialization, confirm that the paths of stable and long-term development rest precisely in these higher forms of linking of our two economies. Cooperation in the spheres of science and culture, as well as the other contacts between our people, particularly in the spheres of culture and tourism, are helping us to grow closer, thus also to strengthen the friendship between our peoples and countries. I am sure that these aims are worthy enough for both sides to exert further effort for their implementation, and I believe that he will achieve these aims.

Dear friends, every one of us, every country and people, we are all a part of a somewhat gloomy picture of the world today. The current international situation represents a danger for peace, as well as for security, whether collective or of each individual country, especially in Europe. The arms race is being escalated. The old hotbeds of conflicts are flaring up, new crises are emerging. Mistrust has blocked numerous vitally significant channels of negotiations and understanding in the world. The international economic problems are hitting the developing countries harder and harder, threatening unforeseeable consequences. If the world continues to move in this direction, it will reach the sad end of its journey very rapidly. The hope for a fundamental change is in a worldwide action in favor of peace, security, and progress. This calls for the return to the policy of relaxation of tension in all parts of the world, and in all aspects of international relations, as well as speedy solution of all pressing problems while making the broadest use of the principles of the UN Charter. It is high time that concrete measures be taken in the direction of disarmament, relaxation of tension, and elimination of the threat of war. In this respect, every country, regardless of its size and power, bears the appropriate burden of responsibility and rights. The impulse, however, which the great powers could give, places them under a special obligation. What I have in mind is the particularly worrying situation on our European Continent, where the differences are most pronounced and the arsenals of the nuclear and all the other weapons are the largest. Hence the exceptional significance that Yugoslavia attaches to the conference on strengthening mutual trust and security and on disarmament. We are convinced that the successful talks in Stockholm would mean a great deal for European cooperation and for peace in the world. That is why we want to continue to actively strive in this direction.

The policy of nonalignment is a permanent decision of socialist Yugoslavia. Its principles and goals determine our attitudes on the global scale, with regard to any dispute, conflict, or crisis in the world, from the Near and Middle East and Africa to Central America. We are deeply convinced about the need for peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation; we advocate the peaceful solution of all the controversial questions and the right of every people to choose the path of its development in full independence and freedom, unhindered by outside threats, pressure and interference. We also strive for the equal participation of every country in the global progress -- the new international economic order -- as a lasting process which must begin and proceed through global talks in the United Nations.

Esteemed Comrade President, I trust that this Yugoslav-Czechoslovak meeting will also support the development of friendly relations and cooperation between us. On our part, we shall continue striving to ensure that the cooperation is stable and multilateral, seeing this not only as a lasting and bilateral interest of our peoples, but also a contribution that we can jointly make for peace, socialism, equal cooperation, and progress in the world.

'Stable, All-Round Relations'

LD261521 Prague CTK in English 1334 GMT 26 Mar 84

["Visit of Mika Spiljak to Czechoslovakia" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Stable and all-round relations, reaching far back into the past, have been developing between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. New impulses are given for the further successful development of contacts between the two countries by frequent meetings of representatives of governments, parliaments, social and politial organizations.

The talks of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak with President Josip Broz Tito in Yugoslavia in October 1973 and the official friendly visit of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal to Yugoslavia in December 1975 laid the foundations for long-term cooperation between the two countries. A contribution to the development of relations between the two states were the official friendly visits of Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic to Czechoslovakia in 1977 and Lubomir Strougal in Yugoslavia in 1979. The bilateral interest in the further extension of relations was confirmed by the latest visit of Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc to Czechoslovakia in November 1982.

Economic cooperation, which is constantly expanding, takes an important place in Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations. Whilst goods exchanges based on the first long-term trade agreement of 1961-65 were worth 480 million dollars, in the present five-year plan period (1981-85), they are to amount approximately to 7,000 million dollars. Czechoslovakia is the fourth largest trade partner of Yugoslavia, and the second among the socialist states.

Machinery, transport means and industrial consumer goods account for almost three-quarters of Czechoslovak exports. Czechoslovakia also delivers to Yugoslavia equipment for power stations, machine tools, agricultural, building, textile and tanning machines, and cars and lorries. Yugoslavia supplies to Czechoslovakia raw materials, consumer, and food products. Cooperation in production between Czechoslovak and Yugoslav enterprises helps strengthen and expand economic relations.

At the present time both sides are fulfilling some forty agreements on cooperation in the manufacture of drilling machines, tools, electric measuring systems, automatic washing machines, refrigeratiors, vacuum cleaners, hydraulic excavators and traction engines for tramcars. An important part of trade contacts are Czechoslovak purchases of services, mainly in tourism, transport and construction work. Last year 360,000 Czechoslovak tourists visited Yugoslavia. Czechoslovakia supplies soil improvement systems, cattle farms, and storage halls for Yugoslav agriculture.

On the basis of plans implementing the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cultural agreement tours of art groups. exhibitions, mutual participation in international festivals, competitions, and shows and dozens of performances by soloists are organized each year. Yugoslav films are shown in Czechoslovak cinemas and exchanged television serials are successful in both countries. Czechoslovakia's regular participation in the international fair in Belgrade is the basis of contacts in the sphere of book culture.

Awarded Key to City

LD271102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, began the second day of his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia this morning by meeting representatives of the capital city of Prague. He was accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, Frantisek Salda, head of the Office of the President of the Republic, and Bohumil Simacek, Czechoslovak ambassador to Yugoslavia.

In front of Old Town Hall, the distinguished guest was met by Frantisek Stafa, mayor of Prague. Afterwards, a friendly conversation took place in the Brozik Hall of Old Town Hall, during which Frantisek Stafa, the mayor, and other representatives of the capital city briefed Mika Spiljak about the current development of the Czechoslovak capital and the efforts of its working people to transform Prague into an exemplary socialist city. They also appreciated Yugoslav building workers' participation in the construction of Prague.

Mika Spiljak expressed thanks for his cordial reception in the Czechoslovak capital. He recalled the traditionally good, friendly contacts between Prague and Belgrade, as well as the twinning of another 10 Czechoslovak and Yugoslav towns. He voiced his conviction that his visit to Czechoslovakia will contribute to the further development of friendship and cooperation between both countries.

The highest Yugoslav representative, Mika Spiljak, later received from Frantisek Stafa a symbolic key to the city's gates as an expression of respect and friendship and signed the distinguished visitor's book.

Visit to Electronics Plant

LD271421 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, were given a warm welcome today by the employees of the CKD semiconductors plant in Prague's fourth municipal district. At the plant, which makes highly efficient elements for semiconductors, some of which are exported to Yugoslavia, the distinguished guests were welcomed by Antonin Kapek, of the Prague city party committee; Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier; and other officials. The Yugoslav and Czechoslovak representatives inspected modern workshops where they showed interest in the production of (?transistor) elements, which help with electricity savings, and in the long-range prospects for the development of the plant which forms the basis for the electronics and microelectronics industries. They also viewed with interest test trials of controlled rectifiers for rolling mills, paper mills, and the sugar industry.

During informal and cordial meetings with employees, Comrade Mika Spiljak and Gustav Husak signed chronicles of the brigades of socialist labor. In the chronicle of the collective led by Jirina Ladova, Mika Spiljak wrote that the working class of Czechoslovakia, who have mastered this modern technology, can be proud of their plant, and he wished the employees further new successes.

After the tour of the workshops, where the distinguished guests were enthusiastically greeted, a discussion was held with the management of the CKD production-economic unit and the semiconductors plant, where leading management workers briefed Mika Spiljak and Gustav Husak on the production program supplies to fraternal Yugoslavia, and possibilities for cooperation.

At present, the CKD enterprise exports primarily street cars equipped with (?transistors), electrical equipment, and compressors to Yugoslavia.

LENART RECEIVES DEPARTING USSR AMBASSADOR

LD262016 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Comrade Jozef Lenart received in Bratislava today Aleksandr Botvin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Czechoslovakia, in connection with the latter's terminating the tour of duty.

Comrade Jozef Lenart thanked Aleksandr Botvin for his personal contribution towards deepening the all-round Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, as well as the alliance of the peoples of the two countries. He praised his contribution toward developing cooperation between peoples for the benefit of social progress and preservation of peace in the world.

POTAC DEPARTS FOR CEMA COORDINATION MEETING

LD271302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0001 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Commission, left for Budapest yesterday to attend the 32d session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning. The committee will discuss in particular proposals for the coordination of plans of the CEMA member-countries for the period of 1986-1990 and the basic aspects of securing the requirements for fuels, energy, and raw materials of the CEMA member countries.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER REHOREK VISITS KAMPUCHEA

For PRK news agency coverage of the visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea 22-24 March by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Jindrich Rehorek, including his call on PRK President Heng Samrin on 23 March, see the Kampuchea section of the 23 and 27 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

STROUGAL RECEIVES HUNGARIAN ENVOY 26 MARCH

LD271351 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0001 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal yesterday received Bela Kovacs, the Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Prague. They discussed possibilities for the further development of relations between the two countries.

EGYPTIAN DEPUTY INVESTMENT MINISTER ON VISIT

LD271403 Prague CTK in English 1315 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Prague, (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec received here Tuesday Egyptian Deputy Minister for Investment and International Cooperation Abdul Aziz Zahwi [as received], who is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

Their talks focused on the possibilities of development of economic cooperation between the two countries, mainly on exports of Czechoslovak engineering products and complete plants to Egypt.

MARKOVIC TO LEAD DELEGATION TO TOURE FUNERAL

LD281034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 28 Mar 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav delegation to the funeral of President of Guinea Sekou Toure will be led by Dragoslav Markovic, the president of the League of Communists of the Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency and member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. Vice Premier Mijat Sukovic and Yugoslav Ambassador to Guinea Ferenc Deak will also be in the delegation.

GROWING YOUTH PACIFIST MOVEMENT, PROTESTS

AU261407 Vienna KURIER in German 26 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] When the colonel in uniform walked toward the rostrum of the medical faculty of Prague's Charles University, the students demonstratively held their ears. Asked why they were doing that, the students -- mostly girls -- replied: "We do not want to know any military secrets; we would only blab them out."

A shrewd, one could almost say Schweik-like resistence against the obligatory lectures on military education. However, it is not confined to that: At Charles University, hundreds of students last week painted suns on the walls, the symbol of the still small but growing number of pacifists in the CSSR. Police clearing squads had to be called.

The students also directed an open appeal to the government to withdraw its consent to the deployment of new Soviet missiles (as a "countermeasure" to the NATO counter-armament). They are by no means alone in taking this attitude. Employees of the Prague City administration have also taken a stance against the deployment of Soviet nuclear missiles in a petition. At party or citizens' meetings in small cities there has also been criticism of this measure. The staff of a factory in Hradec Kralove as early as last year sent a petition on this matter to state and party chief Gustav Husak.

The growth of the peace movement goes hand in hand with the resolute attempts by the government to overcome the obvious personnel shortages regarding officers and non-commissioned officers (at present 196,000). In the past few weeks numerous articles have been published in the CSSR mass media designed to induce young men to join one of the country's eight military academies (many civilian higher schools have military faculties as well).

Normally the military academies recruit their students from military (specialized) secondary schools, four military colleges [militaergymnasien], and 10 officers schools.

The military secondary and higher schools have not turned out the required number of graduates, however. Thus increased pressue is being exerted on school authorities to win over young people for the officers career. In the assessment scale of social positions, according to public opinion polls, wearers of the uniform rank even behind tailors and sewage cleaners.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO NIGER -- Niamey (CTK) -- President of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Niger Seyni Kountche has received Czechoslovak Ambassador Evzen Vacek who presented to him his credentials. They exchanged views on topical international problems and the further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Niger. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1059 GMT 27 Mar 84 LD]

LOCOMOTIVES TO SRV -- Representatives of the foreign trade enterprises Pragoinvest and Machinoimport Hanoi signed a contract today in Prague for the delivery of the first 10 Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek National Enterprise-manufactured diesel-electric locomotives by the end of next year. This first delivery of Czechoslovak locomotives specially designed for demanding climatic conditions and 1,000 mm gauge signifies the beginning of the cooperation between Pragoinvest and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in this field. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Mar 84 LD]

BEIL ARRIVES IN SWEDEN FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD271757 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1446 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Stockholm, 27 Mar (ADN) -- State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Sweden today for economic talks. He was received by Deputy Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson; by the minister responsible state enterprises, Roine Carlsson; and by President of the Central Bank Bengt Dennis. The Swedish side expressed its interest in strengthening and expanding cooperation with the GDR. Dr Beil explained the stable, uninterrupted development in the GDR and the economic tasks to be performed in the eighties.

In talks with representatives of the Swedish Government and leading figures of industrial and trade enterprises the two sides concurred in stressing their mutual interest in further expanding economic cooperation.

SED'S KROLIKOWSKI MEETS SANDINIST LEADER RUIZ

LD270710 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR Government supports Nicaragua's initiatives which aim for a political solution of tensions in Central America, and it demands a halt to all aggressive actions against Nicaragua. This was stated today by SED Politburo member Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to Henry Ruiz, member of the Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and minister of planning. At a time when imperialism is stirring up confrontation and tensions the GDR will continue its firm solidarity with Nicaragua.

On behalf of the FSLN Directorate, Henry Ruiz reaffirmed that the Nicaraguan people were firmly determined to defend the country's national independence and to exercise their right to self-determination. The numerous provocations against the new Nicaragua which are directed and financed by U.S. imperialism are causing a most dangerous aggravation of the situation in Central America. Measures such as the mining of Nicaraguan harbors by counterrevolutionary gangs were an act of banditry which seriously endangered international shipping.

Both partners in the talk praised the relations between the SED and the FSLN and between the GDR and Nicaragua, which are characterized by internationalist solidarity, and discussed measures for their further development.

Ruiz Press Conference

LD272104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Mar (ADN) -- The Nicaraguan people have a firm desire to defend the national independence of the country. This was affirmed by Henry Ruiz, member of the Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and minister of planning, at a press conference in Berlin today.

Under the slogan "No to exploitation and subjection from U.S. imperialism," workers, farmers and members of other classes in Nicaragua are pursuing together their struggle against counterrevolutionary bands and reactionary forces financed and controlled by U.S. imperialism. In unity they defend the Sandinist revolution, irrespective of the great sacrifices demanded by the numerous provocations and attacks by the enemies of the people on the achievements of peaceful development, Ruiz said.

He expressed the conviction that the elections taking place in his country this year will reaffirm the program of national reconstruction and defense of the Nicaraguan people's right to self-determination pursued by the FSLN. The elections would enable more parties to take an active part in the implementation of the goals already set.

On behalf of the government, the FSLN Directorate and the Nicaraguan people Ruiz expressed gratitude for the firm solidarity of the government, the SED and the people of the GDR. Now of all times this aid, offered in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, is particularly important for Nicaragua.

On the same day Minister Ruiz and Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the GDR Planning Commission, signed an agreement on the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL

LD261608 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1417 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Mar (ADN) -- Since its founding, the GDR has been acting in accordance with the maxim of doing everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil. It thus meets its international responsibility as bastion of socialism and peace in the heart of Europe. This was stated by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, today in Berlin to the general secretary of the Libyan-GDR Friendship Society, Bashir al-Ferjani.

The two men stressed the anti-imperialist solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and stated that in view of the adventurist course of confrontation pursued by the Reagan administration, it is now more important than ever to intensify joint efforts to preserve peace.

The Libyan people, Bashir al-Ferjani stressed, have high regard for the consistent struggle of the GDR and all socialist states for peace, social progress, and international understanding; and supports the constructive initiatives to prevent a nuclear conflagration. What is now needed is to deepen friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the GDR and Libya and to intensify their joint struggle against the imperialist policy of confrontation, in particular for the reduction of the U.S. nuclear weapons stationed on the doorsteps of both countries.

The president of the GDR-Libyan Friendship Society, Professor Joerg Vorholzer, took part in the friendly meeting.

STOPH, USSR RAILWAYS MINISTER DISCUSS TRADE TIES

LD271944 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Questions of cooperation between the USSR and the GDR were today the topic of a discussion between Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph and Soviet Minister of Railways Nikolay Konarev. In their talk the two ministers devoted their attention particularly to the transportation system. They stressed its importance as a link in the cooperation between the two countries' economies. A special role was played by the precise clearance of foreign trade consignments and of passenger traffic.

The meeting was attended by GDR Minister of Transportation Otto Arndt and USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov.

POLISH PAX CHAIRMAN TALKS WITH CDU'S GOETTING

LD272028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Mar (ADN) -- The CDU and the Polish PAX Association, in accordance with the social consequences of Christian ethics, will support everything that could lead to the creation of an atmosphere of trust and a reduction of military confrontation. This was stated by CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting and PAX Chairman Zenon Komender in Berlin on Tuesday.

The two sides welcomed the fact that Christians and churches all over the world are working more and more strongly for peace and disarmament, and encouraged them in line with the Christian ethos of peace, to do what they can to ensure that the arms race is ended and the international situation becomes more relaxed.

Zenon Komender and Gerald Goetting expressed their concern at the fact that, as a result of the policies of the United States and NATO, the international situation has become more complicated. They said that the main priority on the path to European and international security is the conclusion of agreements on the renunciation by the nuclear states of the first use of nuclear weapons, the renunciation by Warsaw Pact and NATO states of the use and threat of use of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations between states.

The vital interests of all European peoples would be served by the abolition of chemical weapons, the creation of nuclear-free zones in central Europe and other regions on our continent, the limitation and lowering of military expenditure and other measures for the reduction of arms, for which constructive and viable proposals have been put forward by the Warsaw Pact states.

Zenon Komender stressed that with the development toward a socialist Poland which began 40 years ago a fundamental and irreversible change in the development of the Polish nation toward social progress was set in train and that all plans to extract Poland from the socialist alliance are doomed to failure.

Gerald Goetting spoke of the GDR's contribution to the preparation of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the first socialist German state, which is the work of millions, irrespective of their philosophy and religious faith.

At the end of the exchange of information and views, Gerald Goetting and Zenon Komender signed an agreement on further cooperation between the CDU and PAX.

PRC DELEGATION TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

AU261040 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] A delegation of Chinese experts led by Zhu Rongji, vice minister of the State Economic Commission of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Hungary on 22 March. The delegation was received at the Ferihegy Airport by Ferenc Bartha, secretary of the Council of Ministers' International Economic Relations Committee.

The Chinese delegation is holding talks with the competent leaders of Hungarian economic life on the possibilities of developing bilateral economic relations. They are discussing, among other things, Hungarian industry's participation in the reconstruction of certain Chinese factories and are exchanging views on current issues pertaining to expansion of the exchange of goods. The delegation is visiting several plants.

Marjai Receives Official

LD261312 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 26 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai met Zhu Rongji, deputy chairman of China's State Economic Commission.

Jozsef Marjai gave a briefing on economic achievements, the development of the economic management system and the present situation of the country.

Talks were held on the results of economic and technical-scientific cooperation and the main directions of continued development. It was stated that production cooperation and Hungary's participation in the reconstruction of Chinese industrial plants offer good possibilities for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation and the increase of goods exchange. The sides held it necessary to improve exchange of information in the interest of common work.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Minister Ferenc Bartha, head of government's Secretariat for International Economic Relations. Ma Lie, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Hungary, was also present.

SPANISH TU DELEGATION ENDS 24-27 MARCH VISIT

LD271231 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 27 (MTI) -- A delegation of the General Union of Spanish Workers (UGT), led by Secretary-General Nicolas Redondo, visited Hungary March 24-27 on the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions (SZOT). Talks were held with SZOT President Sandor Gaspar, Secretary-General Lajos Mehes, and other leading trade union officials on the development of cooperation and topical issues of the international trade union movement.

Today the delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by SZOT Secretary Jozsef Timmer. Present was Jose Maria Ullrich y Rojas, Spanish ambassador to Hungary.

SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL CONCLUDES VISIT 23 MARCH

LD241107 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 23 (MTI) -- Aleksandr Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee of Foreign Economic Relations of the Soviet Union, paid a visit to Hungary on March 19-23 on the invitation of Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi. Kachanov held talks with Miklos Pullai, vice-president of the National Planning Office, and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Janos Ambrus on the results and possibilities of expansion of Hungarian-Soviet trade. Aleksandr Kachanov left Budapest Friday.

CZINEGE RECEIVES HUNGARIAN, SOVIET AWARDS

LD231442 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] The Order of the Hungarian People's Republic was presented to Defense Minister Lajos Czinege on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The decoration was presented by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of Lenin to Army General Lajos Czinege. The decoration has been given to the Hungarian defense minister for his great services in strengthening cooperation between the armies of the two countries.

APOLOGIES SENT TO VATICAN FOR PRIEST'S WRITINGS

LD271914 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 27 (MTI) -- Pataer Ruiz, general of the Piarist Order, has sent a letter to Cardinal Casaroli, secretary of state of the Holy See, Cardinal Lazlo Lekai, chairman of the Hungarian Roman Catholic Episcopacy, Lazlo Varga, Hungarian Piarist provincial, and Father Gyorgy Bulanyi of Hungary. in connection with the latter's case. The letter was read out at the spring conference of the Hungarian Roman Catholic Episcopacy and carried out by the latest issue of UJ EMBER, Hungarian Catholic weekly.

Piarist General P. Ruiz states in the letter that he misinterpreted Cardinal Casaroli's letter of April 30, 1983, addressed to the Hungarian Episcopal Bench. On recognizing his mistake, P. Ruiz apologized to Cardinal Casaroli in a letter of December 13, 1983. In another letter he instructed Father Bulanyi that Cardinal Casaroli's letter should be considered in itself, without any commentary. He also informed Father Bulanyi that Archbishop Hamer, secretary of the theological congregration would send a team of church officials to Budapest to study the writings of Father Bulanyi. An alternative could be to invite Father Bulanyi to Rome to attend year-long theological course and inquire him about his theological conception afterwards. At present his theological views are not for the congregation.

MALINOWSKI REELECTED ZSL SUPREME COMMITTEE HEAD

LD271433 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Excerpt] At 1500, the Ninth ZSL Congress resumed plenary debate in the congress hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw. Roman Malinowski has been reelected as the chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

[Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 1430 GMT on 27 March adds: "At the beginning of the afternoon debate, Adam Smolinski, chairman of the returning commission, presented the results of yesterday's elections for the chairman of the ZSL Presidium. In a secret ballot, Roman Malinowski was reelected chairman of the ZSL Presidium, receiving 631 valid votes. The rival candidate, Jozef Kukulka, received 108 votes."]

URBAN ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS, SELF-GOVERNMENT

LD271827 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Interview with Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban by unidentified correspondent "following today's press conference for foreign journalists"; place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Minister, you announced today that the government is preparing its plan of action. On what basis is it going to be drafted?

[Urban] On the basis of an analysis of materials and results of the National PZPR Delegates Conference. All that was said at the conference is being analyzed now, and the government will adopt the ensuing tasks and will, as we say bureaucratically in Poland, distribute the tasks in time and space, in order to efficiently and widely implement the achievements of the national conference.

[Correspondent] The ZSL Congress is currently in progress. Will the results of its deliberation also be taken into consideration?

[Urban] Of course, the results of the ZSL Congress, too.

[Correspondent] Western journalists have recently been reporting a crisis in state-Church relations, in connection with the conflict in Mietne. Have these relations in fact deteriorated?

[Urban] They have not deteriorated. Anyway, the journalists to whom you are referring announce some new crisis in Poland every week. This is merely becoming more boring than outrageous, as anything, any impulse, suffices for a great and new crisis to emerge in Poland.

The crisis in state-Church relations has already been proclaimed 100 times. Afterward, they never write that the crisis is over, but only announce new ones, as long as they have any kind of pretext to do so. It betrays one thing: that they are most anxious to have such a crisis.

It is a fact that this was a local, a typically local, conflict and this conflict was immediately exploited for the announcement of a new crisis. What this crisis is like can be seen simply in the communique on the session of the joint government-Episcopate commission. These were good talks and yielded good results.

[Correspondent] Recently our press carried many reports on the arrests of underground activists and the discovery of illegal printing shops. Does this mean that the security services have intensified their actions?

[Urban] Yes, because there is enough of this constant stirring of the feelings in the country by diverse little groups that have no social or political support whatsoever but which have the technical means, which we see later on television, which are brought in from the West and which are used to prepare the increasingly revolting and aggressive slanders and so forth.

Somehow, the security services have greatly intensified actions designed to detect all these illegal printing shops and distribution networks and this is bearing fruit.

[Correspondent] You also spoke today about the great importance of elections to university authorities and to self-government authorities at higher education establishments.

[Urban] This is a very important moment generally in the life of the universities because the act on higher education, which introduces a broad autonomy and self-government in university life, is only just now coming into force, that is (?fully), for all the executive acts which were necessary have been issued. I am also speaking about the political aspect of the matter, that is, the act on higher education is the effect of a social agreement, of an agreement between the state -- having obvious obligations and rights in the sphere of educating specialists of a high order, which is what the higher education establishments are concerned with -- and the academic community, which for a long time has been aiming for self-government. Self-government can function well, improve our education system, and give satisfaction to the participants of that self-governing life themselves only when the goals seen in the practice of the activities of the self-government in individual colleges are not in conflict but in accord with the goals of the socialist state.

It is known, however, that the situation varies at different colleges. We do not know what the results of the elections will be. What is known, however, is that the people that are firm and open opponents, well, want to play a role in governing the universities. So, those elections may not be without elements of political struggle.

If self-government is really to function and the autonomy of universities is to be one of the permanent reforms which come within the scope of the concept of socialist renewal, then of course it is on condition that there is no clash between the self-governments and state policy. The state cannot relinquish a firm influence over the method, character, and ideological content of the education of all those people who will in the future, after all, be governing the country, for that (?is how it will be). Graduates run the country, the factories, everything.

URBAN DENIES THREATS AGAINST CORRESPONDENTS

LD272308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- Minister Jerzy Urban, the press spokesman of the Polish Government, stated today that 427 persons are in prison for political offenses. Of these, 58 are serving sentences while 369 are in investigative custody. At a press conference, he said that 14 political prisoners are on an alternating hunger strike (they are receiving food every other day).

In connection with the interrogation of two foreign correspondents and their subsequent statements that the militia had threatened them with 5 years in prison if they did not reveal the source of their information, Urban stated that "nobody has threatened them with punishment" and that "journalistic confidentiality has a limited scope because in the case of more serious offenses the journalist cannot invoke it."

However, one of the two interrogated journalists who published the letter by Sila-Nowicki, the well known lawyer who accused the authorities of violating the legal order, repeated that he was threatened with punishment. To that, Urban said that on the basis of the Polish Penal Code, punishment is possible, but only for making a false statement. He added that nobody can guarantee to foreign correspondents that they will not be interrogated if there are grounds to do so, because they have no immunity and they are subject to laws that also apply to Polish citizens.

Pope John Paul II said in Rome yesterday that he will visit Poland, particularly the northern part. To the question about the government's attitude toward a possible new visit by the head of the Roman Catholic Church, Urban replied that "the attitude of the government toward a pope's visit to Poland has been stated by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, when seeing off the pope at the end of his second visit: The pope is welcome in Poland. However, there are no concrete talks on his visit."

The Episcopate of the Polish Church has refused to accept Lech Walesa's gift of $200,000, which he received on being given the Nobel Prize. Urban said "the reason for this is perhaps the political nature of the prize or perhaps the fact that a fund for aid to agriculture has not yet been founded."

This fund should be founded within the framework of the Church, but is delayed until the law on foundations is passed, on the basis of which the status of the future fund on agriculture will also be resolved.

PZPR DELEGATES CRITICIZE PARTY, ECONOMY

AU231530 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 84 pp 8-9

[Unattributed roundup of speeches made from the floor during 16-18 March National PZPR Delegates Conference in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Comrade Boleslaw Mackowiak, member of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee and head of the state farm combine in Kazmierz, Poznan Voivodship:

It is not true that Poland is starving, but it is true that we are eating less than before because we are eating our own produce. We must learn to eat that which is ours. We will be able to consistently increase our food intake, but it must only be the food for which we ourselves can pay. Our people are able to make sacrifices at dramatic moments, but to prevent the recurrence of such moments we must make sacrifices now when the events are less painful than those experienced by our fathers.

I assure you that farmers, too, are learning how to increase production with the help of their own resources. We do not want anyone to tell us that we produce meat from borrowed grains.

Independence and self-government are the most crucial blessings of the economic reform in farming. All farming enterprises in Poznan Voivodship that farm rather poor land are now earning a profit because they are making the most important economic decisions and not some centers some dozens or hundreds of kilometers away.

Farming has not achieved the necessary level of effectiveness everywhere in Poznan Voivodship and in Poland. The party must get to know the reasons for the generally low effectiveness of Polish farming.

These are the badly organized systems of farming advice for the individual farming sector, which is very large; the low effectiveness of self-governing organizations in the sphere of farming equipment, technology, organization, and self-sufficiency; the poor level and organization of the supplies of the most modern pesticides; one of the worst agrarian structures in Europe; the bad system of the practical training for farming cadres; and the present results of the command management of farming at many state farms.

Comrade Rajmund Moric, member of the PZPR plant committee in the Wujek coal mine, chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of Coal Mines and Mining Enterprises in Katowice Voivodship:

Although the activity of the new trade unions has been subjected to an acute political struggle, they have rapidly won the support of the working people. For example, my federation accounts for 50 percent of the workers in my branch.

Despite what some people say, trade unions in our country affiliate mostly workers -- the class that is governing Poland. At the same time, there are few engineers and technicians in trade unions and the activity of party members in trade unionism is inadequate. We can certainly assert that our trade unions are class trade unions. New trade unionism is in favor of our state's ideological principles but it is decisively against social injustice, bureaucratic distortions of the power apparatus, and manifestations of indifference in public life.

Comrade Konstantly Chmielewski, member of the Executive Body of the Opole Voivodship PZPR Committee and head manager of the nitrogen plant in Kedzierzyn:

In order to be able to program the development of chemistry, you must have a general concept and you must entrust the work in this connection to trained people who are competent and capable of independent thinking. The recent consultations held in the Planning Commission headquarters about the program for developing the chemical industry seriously alarmed the participants. Proposals concerning development must result from an effective knowledge of the true state, needs, and real potential of the industry in question.

Comrade Henryk Szablak, first secretary of the PZPR Committee of Ostroleka Voivodship:

H. Szablak stressed that people resent social ills and the defects and shortcomings in the performances of various administrative, economic, and social bodies. Since December 1981 the Sejm has been extremely busy in passing new legislation. The system of communicating with society and holding consultations with it has been improved, but there is a large discrepancy between activities and their results. Lower bodies are simply unable to hold their stride in implementing central decisions. Red tape is also an obstacle.

Only a strong party, one possessing the necessary ideolopolitical conditions, is able to play its role and to cope with its tasks. That is why we have devoted so much attention and effort to the task of strengthening the party in all areas, especially in the area of ideology.

It is not easy to describe the ideological situation in the party. However, the recent facts and events, some of which are still continuing, show that quite a large number of party members are without the adequate ideological awareness and attitude. In political discussions and clashes, many party members come on the side of socialism by instinct, so to speak, and are not always able to back up their reasons with arguments. It will not be possible to raise ideology to the highest status all at once. This process takes time and has to be managed. We still continue to be subjected to various ideological pressures. This is the most complicated and difficult area of struggle. It is also true that it is much more difficult to make good the losses suffered by society's awareness than physical losses.

Have all changes, especially favorable ones, been properly assimilated by social awareness? Opinions may differ on particulars, but it seems that the general appraisals of our true situation are affected by two many distortions, myths, emotions, and susceptibility to ideological subversion.

Although changes for the better are quite obvious, the weakness of our propaganda and all ideological activities is that they are unable to keep abreast of the development of the situation and social needs -- those real and not imagined needs.

The crisis has often aggravated with drastic acuteness the weakness of many scientific-technological, technical, economic, organizational, and praxeological concepts and solutions and exposed the helplessness and reluctance of a large number of specialists. Many blank spots have been discovered. They are real and not manipulated or fictitious blank spots, but the explanation of these spots is still unclear. At least we should wonder why these blank spots have not caused many more blushes than has been the case.

We should add to that the fact the some intellectual communities are displaying hostility toward our socialist state. They also include some people who were political sycophants not so long ago and wanted to be pandered to.

Comrade Stanislaw Olczak, first secretary of the PZPR plant committee in the Rema machine plant in Reszel, member of the PZPR Committee of Olsztyn Voivodship, and grinder:

The accountability-election campaign has illustrated the passivity, weakness, and poor militancy of some party organizations, mainly the smaller ones. Such organizations require immediate help. At the same time, the party cells that are organizationally resilient and know how to organize their work encounter other difficulties. Trade unions, workers self-government bodies, self-government bodies, plant managements, and other sociopolitical organizations operate on the strength of specific legal acts. Primary party organizations are very often helpless when tackling various problems. They are helpless when plant management refuse to understand the role of the party in plants.

The topical question is: Will the party statute and the resolutions of the congress and party committees guarantee the activities of the basic party cells?

In 1980-83 the party and state authorities established consistent contacts with the people, and public consultations and the openness of party and state life were made a standing feature of public life. Why then are the people still so full of mistrust and passivity vis-a-vis the party and people's rule?

The party must resolutely counter such moods, but the thing is that the views and postulates put forward by party members are not taken into account everywhere and always. Cadre and socioeconomic decisions continue to be made against the acceptance of party members.

Our people are waiting for the answer to the question of when a citizen of the socialist fatherland will find it profitable to work in a socialist enterprise instead of working in an outlet run by a commission agent or to engage in private business. The continuation of such practices will intensify the process of the people's demoralization.

If the party is to be able to discharge its leadership functions in the country, it should primarily and at any cost bring about a unity and cohesion of party ranks, which should be expressed by party members' high discipline. Only disciplined, independent, resilient, and fearless organizations will attract supporters and sympathizers and only such will be able to influence work forces, self-management bodies, and trade unions.

Our party has passed an enormous number of resolutions during its congresses and plenums. These resolutions tackle the most vital problems of the people and the functioning of the state. The question is to what extent state and economic administrations make allowances for those resolutions in their own decrees and to what extent they are implemented.

The 13th plenum adopted a resolution in cadre policy, but the thing is that many cadre decisions are made outside the party without taking into account the views of primary party organizations or the position of party committees.

Comrade Stanislaw Stolarz, Central Committee member and first secretary of the PZPR committee in the Bialystok furniture factory:

Party activities, achievements, and shortcomings are evaluated on more occasions than on the occasion of this conference. Such an evaluation was made during the most recent accountability-election campaign. Moreover, our people continue to evaluate us every day. Is this evaluation positive? It is difficult to answer this question unambiguously but if we think of 1981 then we can see that clear progress has been made in many sectors However, various shortcomings are also clear, and the party should soon make concentrated efforts to eliminate them.

S. Stolarz said that red tape continues to affect party activities and that the large number of questionnaires, polls, and protocols that have to be completed at the orders of party authorities will transform party members into red tape officials. I think, he said, that the comrades from party committees and bodies should pay more frequent visits to party organizations and collect their statistics on the spot, if this is necessary.

One of the most important tasks posed by the ninth congress resolution was to overcome our economic crisis. We have introduced the economic reform, which the people have generally accepted. It is also important that the functioning of that reform has been evaluated as positive so soon.

However, doubts have also been aired because the reform is producing certain political results. For example, a model of the so-called private entrepreneur has developed. This term does not apply to honest tradesmen. That model is not a creation of the present crisis. It has been developing for dozens of years, and the crisis has merely legalized it officially.

I think that we must combat this corruption with determination along two lines: by setting up socialized enterprises specializing in services and small-scale production and by promoting radical measures to ensure that the private sector functions in accordance with the accepted legal norms.

Comrade Regina Drozdz, member of the executive body of the Kalisz Voivodship PZPR Committee and chairman of the administration of the agricultural producer cooperative in Oszczekin:

The lack of harmony between the development of the contracted prices for the means of farm production and of the official prices for farm produce and food is having a negative impact on the worker-peasant alliance.

The farming situation was extensively discussed before the ninth party congress. Most people thought that, compared with private farming, socialized farming was in a privileged position. There was much demagogy in those views. Now the situation is thoroughly different. Socialized farming enjoys no privileges at all. What is more, we have to pay more for electrical energy and coal, for example. The payments we have to make into the Vocational Activization Fund, the results of the revaluation of our fixed assets, and limits on fuel consumption are harassing us. All farmers continue to complain about the inconsistency of regulations and about an excess of legal acts.

Comrade Franciszek Karp, first secretary of the PZPR Committee in Rzeszow:

Experience to date shows that it is necessary to take a new approach toward our scientific and engineering-technical cadres because without their commitment we will not achieve any progress in our country. We cannot afford to buy licenses and technology. Scientific-technological progress is the task of scientific research institutes in university-level schools, institutes for research and development, design and technological offices, and rationalizers.

To do that we must change the system of wages. If two friends leave their secondary school and one goes to a university and the other to a vocational school, and meet again today in a plant, the latter will earn about Z3,000-4,000 more than the former, who holds a diploma in advanced engineering and has a much higher scientific status.

Comrade Eugeniusz Grobelny, secretary of the PZPR committee in the Zwoltex cotton plant in Zdunska Wola, Sieradz Voivodship, and textile technician:

It is true that party organizations and cells are slowly but consistently regaining their authority among the people and are rebuilding the trust of work forces and people in the party and in its program to take the country out of its crisis. However, this is not an easy task. We have to work and struggle for those achievements.

Some 55 percent of the work force in my plant belongs to trade unions. They are the workers who have also cared very much for the common good of our plant. I am not for a hasty reconstruction of the trade union movement and for extending it to all workers in our plant. I think that the workers who are outside trade unions will in time come to appreciate the achievements of trade unions and will join them.

However, party members should not drag their feet in joining trade unions. The 10th party plenum was quite clear on that subject and encouraged joining trade unions. In connection with the implementation of that plenum's resolution, I would like to note that the results do not show that our ranks are disciplined, that our activities are consistent, and that the implementation of the decisions made by the central party leadership is unambiguous.

The implementation of the economic reform to date is encountering a number of barriers. I think that the most dangerous barrier is the poor economic training of the work forces for work under the conditions of the reform.

Comrade Stanislaw Baran, Central Committee candidate member, first secretary of the PZPR committee in the Nowa Ruda coal mine, Walbrzych Voivodship, and miner:

I would like to state my views on the ninth party plenum resolution on young people. None of the Central Committee resolutions to date has produced so many contrary opinions. The same is true of the evaluations of its implementation, which are mostly critical. The Politburo agreed with those evaluations.

As a miner and first secretary of the largest party organization in our voivodship, I view that problem in a slightly different way. I think that the tasks posed by party documents with regard to young people have been implemented to a considerable extent, although it has not been possible to implement all measures, especially those concerning improvements in material conditions.

Over 620 comrades have joined the party in Walbrzych Voivodship since the ninth party congress. Most of them are young workers. This means that the party is regaining its credibility.

One of the most urgent political needs is to attract young people to the party. I have no feverish recruitment campaigns in mind to do that. We in Walbrzych Voivodship proceed in such a way as to attract the most valuable, courageous, and uncompromising young people with high moral-ethical standards. Every generation has such young people. In addition, the conditions of an acute and open political struggle further the process of their maturing.

Comrade Ryszard Szwed, member of the executive body of the PZPR Committee of Radomsk and head of No 1 general secondary school in Radomsk, Piotrkow Voivodship:

The party has not been and is not indifferent to what values the young workers class appreciates, what attitudes it represents, what life style and world outlook it embraces, and to whether it prefers to become something rather than to possess something.

Party members hailing from various communities are disturbed by a lack of a consistent system of national education and of a uniform ideological-educational concept. They say that the draft declaration "What We Are Fighting for, Where We Are Going" devotes too little attention to that fundamental issue. At its next congress the party should adopt a program for national education, which, preceded by extensive discussions, should form a long-term part of the PZPR program. We should continue the construction of socialist Poland on enduring foundations, of which socialist upbringing must be a component part. Primary party organizations must shoulder the burden of responsibility for the correct implementation of our ideological-educational goals.

Comrade Leonard Sowinski, member of the PZPR Committee of Kielce Voivodship and deputy stationmaster of the Polish Railroads in Kielce:

The party organization in our voivodship has not lost its worker character, despite the losses it has suffered. It is functioning better and better and continues to strengthen its ranks. The line of struggle and agreement, which was mapped out by the party congress, has been implemented with great consistency.

The recent accountability-election campaign of the party became an extremely important factor in strengthening the unity of the PZPR and in extending its influence over the people. Its course made it clear that party members, while criticizing many negative features, have realized that the present situation is difficult and offered their support for the policy of the party and the government. However, they cannot agree to the lack of determination in the implementation of many decisions and resolutions concerning the sociopolitical and economic development of the country, including our region.

The working people continue to implement in daily toil the ninth party congress program. The workers class, especially large families and retirees, have been hit the hardest by the results of the crisis. Let us take measures to ensure that they know that we can fully enforce the principles of social justice.

We take the view that we should put an end to the practice of viewing the 40 years of our development from the angle of the power held by certain leading teams in the party and the state. In this connection, we must utilize the conclusions contained in the report issued by the Central Committee commission for explaining the causes and course of social conflicts in People's Poland. We think that the time has come to raise the political standards when settling various accounts concerning the party's internal life. We should put an end to the practice of using the crisis as a screen for inability and bad management and for dishonest profiteering in the interest of groups.

Comrade Jan Guzy, member of the Executive Committee of the PZPR Committee of Koszalin Voivodship, and farmer in Tychowo Gmina:

The status of socialized farming under the economic reform, which is equal to the status of an industrial enterprise, is a complicated problem. That status wrongs the state farm workers, members of the farm producer cooperatives, and private farmers who work honestly and hard under objectively most difficult conditions. That is why we propose that all farming sectors cultivating poor soils should be granted maximum concessions and preferences.

In view of the uncontrolled increase in the prices for production means, only the farms cultivating better than average soils have been ensured profitability of farm production.

We Koszalin Voivodship farmers have one more reason to prove through our work that we are and will always be masters of this land. We also receive threatening letters from the FRG, which seek to sow uncertainty as to our life in this land. Our response has been unequivocal: Within 2 and 1/2 years we Koszalin farmers have bought as private property some 16,000 hectares of land from the State Land Fund. We live and work here and so will our children. This land is and will stay Polish.

Comrade Bogdan Dolata, member of the Bydgoszsz Voivodship PZPR Committee, first secretary of the district party organization at the Izopol Pomeranian Insulating Materials Plant in Trzemeszno, and a wireman:

Life has confirmed the correctness of the policy line we adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress. The party is arduously rebuilding its position, the PZPR Central Committee and the Politburo are active, and the decisions we have made are in accordance with the program that was initiated by the Ninth PZPR Congress. However, I think that the work of our central authorities should implement a shift from an emphasis on planning tasks to implementing them. I propose that every third or fourth session of the PZPR Central Committee account for its decisions in a definite way. The sessions of the Politburo and the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat outside Warsaw could also do this.

The majority of the primary party organizations in Bydgoszcz Voivodship are already capable of dealing with their daily problems more effectively. They are regaining their influence by taking advantage of their statutory rights. This results in a gradual but systematic influx of new candidates to the party. If 690 persons joined the party in 1983, and 282 joined in January and February 1984, the majority of whom were young people and workers, then this is the best proof of the fact that we have emerged from our isolation and that the workers see we are the party for them.

We are aware of the scale of the changes that have taken place in our party and in our sociopolitical affairs. However, the work forces at work plants admit that these changes have been insufficient in certain areas while the authorities' have been too tolerant. There is an opinion among the workers that various social circles have been unequally burdened with the effects of the crisis and that the process of emerging from it is too lengthy.

We are aware that one of the reasons for this crisis is the sanctions that were imposed on our country. We are also becoming convinced that our cooperation with the Soviet Union is for many plants the most important source of the supply of raw materials and ensures work and the certainty of a tomorrow. However, aside from this, in many enterprises, the economic reform signifies only a change in the way in which they settle their accounts with the state.

The economic reform is not only the concern of the government or of the work forces accepting it. It is also necessary to gain the support for it of the so-called intermediate echelons. I am referring to ministry officials and managements of statutory association. It is there, unfortunately, that many superficial activities are evident as well as attempts to resolve economic problems once more using administrative methods.

Then, speaking of the party's cadre policy, the speaker said that the party must rely on people who are active, wise, and loyal to it, those who implement its resolutions and plans with conviction.

Trade unions are systematically developing in defiance of the activities that the political opponent has undertaken. In the Bydgoszcz Voivodship, over 70 percent of the 15,000 trade union members are workers. It is not easy to be a party aktivist and a trade union member at the same time. As a party, it is our duty to have a keener and a broader perception and to support the decisions that are socially justified, and as trade union members, we have a duty to fight in the interests of the group we represent. We must unite these two features to gain the respect of our working colleagues.

Comrade Jerzy Golaczynski, Jelenia Gora Voivoda and member of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship PZPR Committee:

Because of the poor state of Jelenia Gora Voivodship's air and water, 36 percent of its area, which is inhabited by over 55 percent of its total population, was declared a threatened area.

A broad-based program to build sewage treatment plants -- mainly in tourist spots and large conurbations -- is being implemented in the voivodship to guarantee at least a partial improvement in the situation in this area. However, our main effort is to eliminate the results of the ecological disaster that took place in the Sudey forests, which have been weakened by the harmful effects of the industrial centers that are more often than not quite far away. The systematic measures that have been taken until now by the economy to protect the environment under the conditions of the economic reform seem to have had little effect and do not ensure the necessary protection of the natural environment against its destruction.

Comrade Kazimierz Cichowski, PZPR plant committee secretary and manager of the Lipowna Nursery in Elblag Voivodship:

Agricultural production in Zulawy Wislane -- which has 212,000 hectares of land, 83 percent of which is made up of Zulawy Elblaskie -- was increasing annually until 1976 when it reached 44 quintals per hectare. There has been a fall in production ever since then, especially during wet years. The key to agricultural production in the Zulawy area is land reclamation and flood prevention is a necessary for the existence of the region and its people.

Proof of the fact that the Zulawy land reclamation system was too outdated and in its worst technical state were the floods of 1979, 1980, and 1982, as well as that of January 1983. The tragic aspect of the situation was evidenced by the fact that the people of the region felt threatened and had no faith in the belief that they could safely plan their lives in this area.

More Delegates' Criticism

AU270800 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 84 p 4

[Roundup of "abridged" speeches made from the floor at the 16-18 March National PZPR Delegates Conference in Warsaw; dates of speeches not specified]

[Excerpts] Comrade Edmund Dabrowski, member of the Lublin Voivodship PZPR Committee and director of the construction school unit in Lublin:

Martial law was something exceptional, and there is no doubt today that its introduction was necessary. However, the opinion of party and nonparty members alike is often that it was not taken advantage of properly, particularly concerning matters like the improvement of social discipline, the elimination or neutralization of criminal circles, the struggle with political opponents, the resolution of many cadre affairs, and the performance by the workers of the duties for which they are responsible. Simple people were and are vexed by excessive liberalization and exaggerated concern for being just to our enemies.

On the whole, the party is regaining its influence, but there is still much caution, many fears, and mistrust of it among the people. The economic crisis is the objective factor that makes it difficult to obtain the expected results, but it is also the backdrop to the the creation of rumors, to all kinds of hostile views and theories, and is the battlefield for the struggle against the party and the socialist reality.

People talk of their problems and their complaints at meetings with members of the party leadership and the government on all levels, as well as with the leaders of other institutions. But it happens that listening to the people is where it ends. It is true that much has been done recently as far as settling people's complaints and proposals is concerned -- but we at the bottom feel that what is important to those who deal with these complaints is that they only record the proposal and give the person who raised it an answer when he really, after all, wants the matters he has touched on or raised to be fully resolved and the offending factor removed. It is not important how many proposals are made; what is important is that there are fewer and fewer bad situations.

Comrade Florian Siwicki, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member, minister of national defense and general of arms:

The time that elapsed since the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress was a great test for us all. It was also an exceptional time for the people's Polish Armed Forces whose resolute and supreme duty is to guarantee the security of its people's lives. In the kind of situation in which a country was plunged into anarchy when civil war was at its doorstep, and Poland was being shown as a fuse that could destroy the edifice of peace -- then the duty of the party, the people's authorities, and its Armed Forces became the elimination of the danger that threatened our people and the socialist state. The Polish Armed Forces carried out their historic vocation unfailingly. The product of this was political maturity, good sense and the feeling of responsibility of the professional cadres, and the dedication and good discipline of the basic service soldiers, reserves, and civilian military workers. They were also joined by veterans from the war and the period of peaceful reconstruction. All citizens in military uniform who were faithful to the principle of the supreme general good and the interests of society above their own performed the tasks they were given with the greatest devotion.

In accordance with the class-based nature of our people's Army, we still remain in the mainstream of our people's socioeconomic affairs. Our goal is for the Armed Forces to make a contribution that will be felt in the creation of politically moral values, as well as materialistic, academic, and scientific ones, for the solution of the country's most important problems.

For several years, F. Siwicki stressed, the Armed Forces have been performing their constitutional duty in the face of not only complex internal conditions, but also a tense international situation. The imperialist, aggressive policies of the United States -- which are actively supported by its allies -- constitute a dangerous threat. They are the result of the arms program that is being implemented by the U.S. Administration during the eighties, a program that is filling the American and European Continents, seas, and oceans with increasingly destructive weapons.

These colossal weapons are being accompanied by increasingly intensive and aggressive exercises by the armies of NATO, while the Warsaw Pact states are, at the same time, subjected to continual intelligence surveillance.

Our country, the minister said, is now -- as a result of the deployment of Eurostrategic missiles -- subject to a new kind of threat. The missiles which carry destruction with them will be able to reach every Polish installation within a matter of several minutes. We are under constant surveillance from the land, air, sea, and space.

This entire unrestrained arms policy is aimed at gaining military supremacy as well as strategic political goals; it also stimulates and is the source of profit for armaments factories. It is precisely here that we can find the answer to the following question: Why have the many constructive initiatives that have been made by the Warsaw Pact states to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war been so resolutely rejected by Western government circles? The forces that are counting on a revision of the principles of the peaceful order in Europe created as a result of the victory over German fascism are once more airing their views in the climate of bitter international tensions in the West, and especially in the FRG.

All this, the minister said, causes a real threat of war, a war that is also aimed at the security of Poland and the peaceful existence of every Polish family. It is plain to each and every one of us that our combat alertness and the intensive improvement of the Army's efficiency is now more than at any other time -- in this situation which is forming unfavorably for the good of peace and the safety of our people -- inseparably linked with our party and civic duty.

We are aware of the fact, F. Siwicki continued, that our defense capability is increased by the strength of the Warsaw Pact, the strength of our fraternal Soviet Army, and our allied cooperation. We have reliable and devoted friends who are prepared to defend our mutual interests to the end. The makeup and the strength of our political-defensive alliance, which is to a relative degree also the result of the contribution that Poland herself has made, ensure that we have what we value most -- peace. The defense of peace was and will be the supreme goal of our party policy.

In shaping civic attitudes in society, especially among the large younger generation, we should -- as we never have done before until now -- make people more aware of the existing threat of war. We should make them feel jointly responsible for the fate of the people and the socialist state and ensure they are prepared to prove they can defend it. This is the very important task facing our extensive education system. However, it is, above all, the organizational and educational duty of our party, all its cells and institutions, and each of us. No one will relieve us of this systematic and effective work, just as they will fail to replace us in our resolute activities for the sake of overcoming our current difficulties. The Polish Armed Forces, whose inherent function -- and one that is fitting to a people's army -- is the patriotic and civic education of its youth, will constantly improve this education, fully aware of the tasks and the role it is to perform in the complex and nationwide system of education and upbringing.

The party's defense policy and its concern for our Armed Forces as well as their comprehensive development in relation to our needs and possibilities is the reason why, the minister stressed, they constitute a modern army that is well prepared to perform the tasks that face it.

Stressing that the Armed Forces are not only a school for civic upbringing but also for good management, F. Siwicki pointed out that the basis of the Army's activities is its rational organization and the way it functions economically and carefully manages every venture it undertakes. We try to use the funds the state gives us to the fullest defensive advantage and to perform, at the same time, as many tasks as possible that add to the material value of our economy, so multiplying the national economy. This is our own way of repaying the state for some of the funds it designated for the defense of the country.

The minister said that the soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces take the greatest satisfaction in the resolution adopted at the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum thanking them for their contribution to their homeland and for the assurance of peace and security that they provide to it. We also interpret this as a call to perform further faithful service to the people, the party, and the socialist state. We realize that this appreciation and the words of respect that were addressed to all the soldiers and civilian workers of the Ministry of Defense equally apply to the party organizations that are active in the Armed Forces. The attitudes of the party members who are in army uniform prove that the party can always count on them.

The achievements of the forthcoming 40th anniversary of our people's homeland also include, F. Siwicki pointed out, the definite, important contribution of our soldiers. The jubilee celebrations will be accompanied by our belief that the hard work of the soldiers continues to be necessary to the people and to socialist Poland and that the ideological cohesion of our ranks and the high combat readiness of our Armed Forces are still an essential condition for the people's security and peaceful work. We will, in this conviction, the minister declared, tirelessly improve the defense capability of our homeland in accordance with our needs.

Comrade Zdzislaw Balicki, first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee:

The workers' feelings of justice are being hurt by manifestations of fast fortune-making and the provocative lifestyle of some private businessmen which vividly contrast with today's standard of living of the majority of the working population. The workers criticize us for tolerating such a state of affairs even though the taxes on the private sector and the fines charged by the treasury for this have been considerably increased recently.

We are also hearing of cases when really good skilled craftsmen are already beginning to feel ill at ease in this climate because they are simply feeling the pinch. If this is so, then it means that we have not always hit where we should have. Handicrafts and some sectors of small-scale production could and should be a permanent and a useful part of our system.

Comrade Boguslaw Kostyniak, member of the executive of the PZPR plant committee and foreman at the Kraj Agricultural Machine Factory in Kutno, Plock Voivodship:

Here are some of the problems voiced at meetings by party members and nonparty people alike.

One of the most important is the price we workers pay for emerging from the crisis compared to the price paid by private enterprises, shopkeepers, doctors, and other social groups. We realize that it is impossible to spread the cost evenly throughout society, but it must be done relatively equally.

Comrade Jerzy Jaskiernia, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Main Administration of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, and representative of the Central Commission for Cooperation Between Socialist Youth Unions:

The Union of Polish Socialist Youth went through an exceptionally difficult test during the last few years.

It is a fact that many of our members left us, but 1983 was characterized by growth. Today we have to fight for every person and dialogue is a difficult thing. It is not easy to return to normal educational work. The paradox is that we -- in a socialist state -- are not in a position to educate a youngster politically during his most crucial stage in life, when he is between the ages of 15 and 18.

Comrade Jan Wnuk, a scientific research worker and a director at the Central Textile Industry Research and Development Center in Bielsko-Biala:

The problems facing nature protection deserve special attention in the assessment made at the conference by the delegation from the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship. The intensive economic development of the region has caused a considerable degeneration in the environment. These problems concern all highly industrialized voivodships just as much as ours.

The constantly increasing difficulties that face the supply of water are a warning symptom that its shortage may shortly become the stumbling block of the region's further socioeconomic development. This is also true of many other regions in the country and the reason for it is the inadequate treatment of sewage. Out of the about 500 billion cubic meters of sewage that is produced annually by the communal economy and industry -- sewage that should be treated -- only 15 percent is mechanically and biologically cleaned. Over half the Polish towns do not have sewage treatment plants.

The situation with air, the second basic source of life, is just as bad. Air pollution has caused an increase in the occurence of tuberculosis, anthracosis, bronchitis, and other diseases.

By comparing dire needs with the country's current potential, we can see that the construction of water dams is out of the question. However, we must say that the many years of economies we made on environmental protection have resulted in the fact that we must now spend hundreds of billions of zlotys on our essential needs alone.

More on Discussions

AU271034 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Mar 84 pp 4, 7-8

[Roundup of "abridged" speeches made from the floor of the 16-18 March National PZPR Delegates Conference in Warsaw; dates of speeches not specified]

[Excerpts] Comrade Czeslaw Borowski, PZPR Central Committee member and master electrician at the Adamow electrical plant in Konin Voivodship:

Implementing the resolutions of the ninth congress, a housing construction development program for 1983-90 has been worked out. This program envisages the construction of about 20,000 apartments during this period. This is a minimal program and will not solve the housing problem, although it will lessen it.

I believe the housing construction activities so far are not effective enough. We cannot afford half measures. We cannot permit the housing construction program to be based on today's difficult economic situation. Farsightedness is essential. We must involve all sectors of the national economy in solving the problem. Too much is at stake in meeting housing needs for this problem to be regarded in purely economic terms. We must provide the young generation with an incentive for social activity during the construction of socialism and when meeting their needs.

Comrade Stanislaw Bednarek, Executive Committee member of the Slupsk Voivodship PZPR Committee, district party organization secretary, and foreman at the state farm in Miastko:

How much work there is to be done is illustrated by the introduction of economic reform in socialized agriculture. The principles of independence, self-sufficiency, and self-financing have been implemented for 3 years already. Self-financing is carried out without any preliminary information and on the basis of retroactive financial regulations. The incentive system is changed at the end of every economic year. Yet proper economic decisions can only be made when one has all the information necessary to construct the economic plan.

Since the commencement of economic reform, many indications of problems have been getting through to the right places much too slowly. Among these problems I include a lack of economic prerequisites to match those of other regions and a lack of information on the amount of production resources available at the time the plan is constructed. Implementing economic reform in socialized agriculture in Slupsk Voivodship is proceeding with great difficulty, but the cost-effectiveness analysis is proceeding well. Better results have been achieved by setting in order many matters of organization and creating the right production structure. Nevertheless, in order to give all of agriculture equal treatment, production resources should be correctly distributed to those producers who can guarantee that resources will be used in the best way.

Comrade Jozef Kietlinski, Skierniewice Voivodship PZPR Committee member and first secretary of the Sochaczew Municipal PZPR Committee:

Much has been said since the ninth congress about the need for ideological militancy. This has been accepted as a good sign in the regions. I personally believe we in the party are not doing enough to implement the resolutions of the 13th Central Committee plenum. It will be difficult to achieve progress in consolidating the party and to increase its influence on society without ideologically tidying up basic issues stemming from the principles of a Marxist-Leninist party and from a socialist system. Discussion and a variety of views are necessary. So are polemics. But who is a rank-and-file party member supposed to look to if key representatives of the ideological front publicly argue in the press about whether we will ever build socialism in Poland? We are doing a lot in our area to publicize the correct methods of raising the effectiveness of ideological and educational activity. We often stress that consolidating the workers core of the party and winning over new groups of workers aktivs are key ideological tasks.

We cannot come to terms with the view, which I call an intelligentsia complex, whereby workers do not wish to discuss things and think that intellectual representatives of the workers class will deal with their affairs better. During the coming people's council elections, we will submit many distinguished representatives of workers circles as candidates. I believe this is an important task for our party and also an important task for the allied parties. The people's council elections are not only a huge campaign, but also a sharp political struggle for which the party must be well prepared, especially in its lower-ranking bodies.

Comrade Franciszek Rusnarczyk, Nowy Sacz Voivodship PZPR Committee member and elementary school teacher in Mszana Dolna:

Our desires and aims today do not always encounter full social support and a full social echo. When answering the question of where are we heading, we must also answer the question of with whom we are going, because we are not acting solely for our own sakes. It is true that time has confirmed the ninth congress line, but we cannot give this fact the stamp of success and file it away in the archives. This line must be a line of life. It is not enough to establish it once and for all but this must be done every day.

This is certainly more difficult than establishing a program. In rural districts, it is a hundred times more difficult because no one there wants to adopt or listen to resolutions any more.

They want to know when the bridge across the river will be built, when the school and the road through the village will be completed, or when the water pipes will be laid.

The Sejm's powerful legislative effort has already been discussed. We have an entire sea of resolutions and programs which are often very wise but also very copious, too detailed, and uncommunicative. No wonder therefore that urban and rural aktivs are becoming afraid of legislative inflation.

I also think, comrades, that the shortcomings in the work of party organizations and cells are bothering us a lot. Executive committee meetings and plenary sessions of key aktivs are often all we have. Party superiors and secretaries visit schools too seldom to gain an insight into education in the seventh and eighth grades and to meet teachers. Unless we alter our methods, we will not go beyond the assembly hall and not overcome the torpor besetting many milieus. Another matter: We have unfortunately not brought bureaucracy under control. Bureaucracy devours too much party strength. Too much strength is concentrated on the so-called documentation of current activity and the work of party bodies is too often assessed in the light of accumulated plans, schedules, reports, and analyses drawn up after conferences and meetings.

Comrade Jozef Bejm, commander in chief of the Citizens Militia:

The road along which the party and the entire country traveled last year has shown that the line of struggle and agreement established at the Ninth PZPR Congress has been and still is the only correct one in the existing political conditions. Although attempts to sow unrest and confusion in the country were made for a long time after the congress and antisocialist and anti-Polish confrontational forces have tried to make a comeback into the political scene, the party's determined and firm efforts are gradually restoring stability. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has the important task of protecting the national economy and guaranteeing public order. The implementation of public order is often disturbed by cases of glaring waste, mismanagement, dishonesty, and bad work by factory managements. Yet it is the chief task of these managements to look after social property, factories, and the work forces. The trade unions and self-management bodies are treating the problem of protecting order and property the way they have done up to now -- superficially. A lot of evil is happening before people's eyes. Internal control in not reacting to this evil correctly.

Over 90,000 offenses in the above categories were recorded last year. Property valued at over Z2.5 billion was recovered. Speculation is a plague which disturbs society in particular. It increased last year. This applies especially to organized speculation, on which the peacekeeping forces are concentrating their efforts.

Those taking advantage of the crisis and the schemers, confidence tricksters, and pseudotradesmen who are amassing fortunes are causing consternation. The problem remains the focus of the militia's interest.

Last year, Z700 million worth of property was confiscated from persons who had become rich by illegal means. This comes under the fiscal offenses committed last year.

Crime is still at a high level. The fact that the crime rate is lower than in many Western countries does not satisfy the militia, and neither does the fact that some years over the past 40 have had considerably higher crime rates than we have today. Threats to public order on the railroads are still high, despite greater efforts to combat this. Over 190,000 offenses, misdemeanors, and irregularities have been revealed on the railroads since last December.

Improving the situation depends not only on more efficient action by the ministry, but also on improving society's knowledge of the law and on greater support by all of society for the militia's efforts. The battle against crime is a political problem and a yardstick of the credibility of the authorities. That is why this action will be carried out even more firmly.

Comrade Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, PZPR Central Committee member and deputy premier:

When we speak of our faithfulness to the ninth congress line, we often instinctively relate this line to the new style of party and state work, with a new outlook on many affairs and problems and also with an outlook on the people with whom we are dealing every day. We must strive to gain support for our ideas and policy every day and always from scratch. We must all constantly learn new and more effective work methods because the most interesting and effective feature of political and educational work may quickly fade and lose its attraction. There is no doubt that the government and the entire administration have become considerably more politically conscious in their work during the past 3 years. This, or course, does not mean that each of us thinks politically always and in every case and that he does not make mistakes. Nevertheless, one of the signs of socialist renewal is that administrative tasks are being better coordinated with political work. This is illustrated by the meetings between government members and work forces, of which there were about 1,000 last year. There is no problem discussed by the government Presidium or Council of Ministers that is not accompanied by the question as to how society, the workers class, and the trade unions will assess it.

Although trade unionists always bear some grudges against us, there is nothing wrong with this. By working together and not being offended by each other, we are forming permanent partnerlike Leninist relations between the economic and state administration on the one hand and the trade unions on the other -- in other words, with the widest representation of labor in Poland.

We must bury our final doubts about our strength and possibilities. Many people have said in this hall that they have had enough of references to the crisis, because referring to the crisis makes people powerless and weakens their resolve. For the world "crisis" is often used as a screen for immunity against responsibility, inaction, and slovenliness. Crisis philosophy is not a philosophy of struggle. It is a philosophy of resignation.

Our achievements in widening social support for the policy of the party and of people's authority cannot be denied. But we are also aware of the existence of sizeable sections of society which adopt an indifferent and neutral stance toward many issues that are important for the country. We have grown accustomed to calling them the "silent center." This is a misleading term because these citizens are not at all silent when waiting in lines or when they are among friends. But they are silent toward our assurances that we are consistently following the road of essential reforms, and they are silent to our appeals for greater participation in socioeconomic life. We are trying to win these people over for the great national and socialist cause.

It is not only we who are struggling to win them over. The domestic and foreign opponent is doing so as well. Since December 1981, the main aim of the political adversaries and of all antisocialist forces has been to retain control over the thoughts and actions of millions of our countrymen. Every day has been an appeal from them to do something and every day a pretext for them to do something. It is worth recalling these events. Comrades, do you remember the slogan; "The winter is yours but the spring will be ours"? It has turned out that no season of the year was theirs. They therefore turned to street demonstrations. "Come with us," they shouted. We know who went. But the workers class and young people, on whom they were counting so much, did not go. The nation did not go. All in all, little over 100,000 people out of 36 million citizens, out of 12 million employees in the national economy, and out of about 5 million industrial workers went!

Later, the new trade unions were dubbed "WRON [Military Council for National Salvation]-like" in the hope that they would collapse. Well, nothing more is being said about "WRON-like" trade unions. Another term has appeared: progovernment unions. Because this term has also failed to take hold, one hears new tones in the camp of the opponents which seem interesting -- there is talk of "antigovernment" unions. Who were they trying to fool? They are trying to fool the farmers who, according to a certain chairman who could be chairman of the society of Polish myth-makers, were told to decrease production. A drop in productivity and a failure of the economic reform were counted on and it was even expected that our nation would be unable to behave in an honorable and responsible manner during the pope's visit.

All the hostile slogans, appeals, and calculations were designed to convince uncertain people that it is worth being in opposition because the "Reds" will "collapse" one day and prostrate themselves before the opposition. They have not collapsed or prostrated themselves.

The struggle for the hearts and minds of Poles is still on. But it is a fact that the antisocialist forces have not succeeded in halting the normalization of social and political relations.

Even though we have achieved so much, there is no and should be no feeling of self-satisfaction in our ranks. We must not become convinced that we can now take a rest. The party has experienced a trial which my generation, the generation of the Polish Workers Party and PZPR men did not expect. We were not psychologically prepared to take another test of maturity in the fourth decade of the existence of People's Poland. Yet we have to take this test. What is more, we have to pass it with full marks, today and tomorrow. I am convinced we can pass this test and that our domestic and foreign opponents will be forced to accept the fact that attempts to alter the course of history are doomed to failure.

PZPR CONFERENCE ISSUES DECLARATION ON AIMS

AU262000 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU Polish 21 Mar 84 pp 5-6

["Declaration Issued by the National PZPR Delegates Conference: 'What We Are Fighting for, Where We Are Going'"]

[Text] Conscious of its responsibility for the development of the socialist fatherland, the National PZPR Delegates Conference presents the goals and endeavors of the PZPR for the future.

Our declaration is a result of our people's historical experience, of the heritage of the revolutionary workers movement, and of the achievements of 40 years of People's Poland. It is based on the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress which map out the class and worker party line -- the line of socialist renewal, accord, and struggle. Produced by a general discussion, the declaration expresses the party's collective resolve. Let every PZPR member be a champion of the ideas contained in it and, while implementing them, let him win the understanding and support of his comrades at work, the young generation, and all citizens for our goals.

Our Genealogy and Ideological Principles.

We are the party of the Polish worker class and the working people in towns and rural areas. Marxism-Leninism is our ideology and socialism is our goal. We are heirs to the traditions of the struggles for national independence, social justice, and socialist Poland. We will cultivate and develop whatever is patriotic and progressive in Polish history, overcoming whatever is erroneous and harmful. Our errors should be no more than just a warning.

We continue the heritage of the great proletariat, the Social-Democratic Party of the Kingdom of Poland and of Lithuania, the left wing of the Polish Socialist Party, and the Polish Communist Party. The ideas and achievements of the Polish Workers Party are especially close to us. That party, produced by great events in history, has learned the right lessons from the experience of the Polish workers movement and from the rich and difficult history of our people. It has creatively allied the struggle for the independent and secure existence of the state, for just borders, reliable alliances, and Poland's new place in Europe with revolutionary social changes. We continue the rich traditions of the Polish Socialist Party, which by dint of its left-wing steam has regenerated itself in its revolutionary shape and has made a great contribution to Poland's socialist transformations. The ever closer cooperation between the Polish Workers Party and the Polish Socialist Party resulted in the unification of the Polish workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

The traditions of the Polish workers movement are for us a source of patriotism, revolutionary toughness, a consistent class orientation, and courage to change reality.

Allying patriotism with internationalism, we continue to implement the universal principles of socialism under Polish conditions. The following are our ideals:

-- good and comprehensive development of man and meeting his material and spiritual needs with increasing effectiveness;

-- high position and dignity of labor as a source of material goods, the basis of people-to-people relations, and a factor in the development of human personality;

-- social justice expressed by the elimination of exploitation and unjustified privileges, by the distribution of material goods in accordance with the quantity and quality of one's work, by equality vis-a-vis the laws, by equality of conditions for young people's careers, and by the social security of Polish families;

-- people's rule, meaning that the working people have a genuine share in solving the problems of the country, plants, and communities;

-- proletarian internationalism of the communist and workers parties, the unity and fraternal cooperation among the countries of the socialist community, international solidarity of the working people in the struggle for national independence, social progress, and lasting peace.

Service for and leadership of the workers class is our party's historic mission. The workers class is by nature a champion and main builder of the system of social justice. The working people's fundamental needs illustrate the workers class' goals and the people's interests. Only in alliance with the workers class are the peasants and the intelligentsia able to implement their progressive aspirations, and only in the alliance with the peasants and the intelligentsia is the workers class able to achieve its historic goals. The experience of history has proved that socialist construction must be backed by the leadership of the party that is armed with the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism. By playing a leading role among society and a managing role in the state, we intensify the worker character of the PZPR. It is our duty to:

-- strengthen the workers class' dominant role in society and in all aspects of state and economic life;

-- mind the class and worker interests in formulating programs, in stipulating the method of their implementation, in selecting the goals of socioeconomic development, and in overcoming the contradictions of this development.

-- develop the workers class consciousness in line with its responsibility for the fate of the people, learn from the workers class, and listen to workers' views;

-- attract the working people to the program for socialist changes, create conditions stimulating their social militancy, and organize them for joint activity;

-- ensure that the socialist moral models play the decisive role in developing social relations and human attitudes;

-- enable the young generation, especially the worker and peasant one, to enjoy full opportunities for education and vocational advancement.

Guided by Marxism-Leninism, which is of the workers class, scientific ideology, we formulate the laws of socialist construction, enrich our program, improve the methods of activity, foster the skills of the class analysis of social phenomena and processes, propagate the scientific view of the world, and struggle against revisionism, opportunism, dogmatism, sectarianism, and whatever can violate our principles, deprive us of class orientation, weaken our ties with the working people, and produce ideological inertia.

We follow the principles of democratic centralism and the requirements of ideological unity, organizational cohesion, criticism, self-criticism, collegial activity, personal responsibility, creative discussion, initiative, and discipline binding equally on every PZPR member.

We are a party that is open to those people who are dedicated to ideology, who are honest, courageous, conscientious in work, selfless in social service, and active in combating whatever harms the public good. We combat private advantage, careerism, and disregard for laws, morality, and professional ethics. We are against indifference, arrogance, pooh-poohing the working people, disregarding social views, and ignoring criticism.

Our Experience

Poland has embarked upon the road to progress, thanks to the irreversible revolutionary political solutions. A sovereign people's state has been created. Our people have rebuilt their devastated country. The nationalization of the main sectors of the economy has eliminated the brake on the development of productive forces. The sociopolitical and material foundations of Poland's socialist existence have been set up.

Profound changes have occurred in the social structure and the main class antagonisms have been eliminated. The workers class has won the dominant position in society. The bases of the worker-peasant alliance have been strengthened and expanded. A new intelligentsia, mostly of worker and peasant origins, has come into being.

Two great national problems have been successfully solved:

-- We have created guarantees for Poland's independence and security, ensured and consolidated its place in the family of the socialist countries, restored the western and northern territories to our country, and seen that our internal strength and our alliance with the USSR and the entire socialist community protect our sovereignty, the lasting nature of our borders, and the peaceful development of our fatherland.

-- Eliminating economic backwardness and the terrible devastation of war, we have created industrial foundations for Poland's development, enabled the working people to acquire extensive social achievements, and made education, culture, and health protection available to everyone.

Progress in socialist transformations has not been uniform. A homogeneous socioeconomic base of socialism has still not been established. Class differences still exist. Insufficient labor productivity and the poor exploitation of raw materials, energy and production equipment is negatively affecting our living standards. The backwardness we have inherited in many areas of social awareness and the impact of hostile ideology continue to hinder the development of socialism.

We do not embellish the achievements of the past 40 years. We took over responsibility for a poor and devastated country. We had to pay a high price and make many sacrifices for rebuilding the country and achieving the successive levels of development. We have not been able to avoid errors and failures. Our class adversaries have attempted to put an end to our development. The contradictions that have been produced and accumulated during the complicated process of profound transformations have been turned into dangerous conflicts and crises. The loosening of the party's ties with the working people and the weakening of the workers' trust have been the common features of those conflicts and crises. That was a result of the violation of the principles of socialism, of the disregard for the laws of socioeconomic development, of pooh-poohing the Leninist norms of party life and the principles of people's rule, and of the weakening of class vigilance. The enemies of socialism have tried to exploit the above shortcomings with the utmost ruthlessness and cynicism. The forces of imperialism, especially the U.S. Government, sought opportunities in a Poland that was at loggerheads with itself, that was weak, and that was threatened by internal confrontation, to weaken the socialist community and international security.

Our domestic adversaries of socialism continue to draw on those anti-Polish sources for inspiration. After August 1980, they sought to dismantle the state, to ruin the economy, and to create a fratricidal conflict. We pitted our own strength against the threat of a national tragedy. The road to a counterrevolutionary coup was cut off. The introduction of martial law to defend the constitutional order saved Poland and the implementation of the ninth party congress program and helped to preserve peace. We must not forget that truth. Three years have passed since then. Poland is now a different country from what it was before August of 1980 and before December 1981. We have learned profound and far-reaching lessons from the post-August crisis and from an analysis of its causes. The fact that the party itself criticized the previous errors shows that it is politically honest and morally strong and that it has the right to lead the people in the cause of socialist renewal.

Our program for accord, struggle, and reforms illustrates our effort to develop a modern, strong, and democratic state and an efficient and effective economy. The implementation of that program helps to strengthen the leading role of the workers class in the country's life, to consolidate the principles of justice and people's rule, to prevent dangerous social conflicts, and to weaken the adversaries of socialism. We will cooperate with anyone, provided he wants to sincerely and honestly work for the good of the country. However, we will be consistent and unyielding in our struggle against the adversaries of socialism and enemies of the national cause. Whoever wants to continue to aggravate the situation and do us harm will meet with a decisive rebuff. Poland needs above all the agreement and unity of the people in patriotic service and joint work.

Socialism is a historic opportunity for Poland and the Polish people. That truth is winning and will be victorious.

For a Better Future for the Working People

The PZPR's socioeconomic program combines the following goals: to provide a favorable existence for each Polish family, to meet the working people's needs with increasing effectiveness, to strengthen the country's economic potential, and to create foundations for the future generations' prosperity.

Our most urgent present task is to restore the economy's equilibrium and ability to develop harmoniously. It is necessary to improve the effectiveness and rationality of public efforts, to increase labor productivity and quality, to promote technological and organizational progress, and to develop thrift in economic management. We want to achieve those goals by strengthening and improving the system of planning and management and by modernizing the country's economic structure. The people as well as managing cadres and work forces must realize that it is economically necessary for them to do their share in achieving these goals.

The implementation of the economic reform helps to improve the effectiveness of economic management and to meet social needs with increased efficiency. We support the consistent implementation the economic reform, which makes the strengthening of the strategic functions of central planning dependent on the development of the initiative of the people and teams and on the increase of their responsibility for the quality of work and management. Efforts to improve the principles and mechanisms of the reform and an accurate selection of the goals of economic policy should help to ally the interests and aspirations of producers with national interests. Making wages more closely dependent on labor output is one of the most important tasks. We will oppose making easy money and abusing the instruments of the reform to achieve unjustified and selfish advantages.

Economic policy should ensure that the structure of production is changed in such a way as to make it possible to meet public needs with increasing effectiveness. We are gradually creating lasting foundations for money and goods equilibrium. We have before us years of a difficult struggle to rebuild and strengthen Poland's place in international production in line with our needs and the potential of our economy. Seeking to promote economic and scientific-technological cooperation abroad, we attach particular attention to reorienting this cooperation toward the USSR and the CEMA countries and to intensifying socialist integration. On the strength of a long-term concept for utilizing and developing the production base and the base of domestic raw and other materials, we will consistently develop Polish production and export skills.

We are developing the food economy. Agriculture's main task is to solve the problem of feeding the nation. Active and consistent farm policy should help us to come closer each year to achieving food self-sufficiency. Together with the ZSL, the party stands guard over the principles of that policy, which is uniform for all of agriculture. While improving the living and working conditions of the people in rural areas and ensuring stability for them, we will expand the potential for increasing production in all sectors of farming and see that farming is profitable, that the industry increases the flow of farm production means, that technological and agrobiological progress is made, and that standards of farming and education are raised. We will create legal material and social conditions for improving the agrarian structure. The permanence of the farm policy principles does not signify that the road is barred to setting up collective forms of large-scale farming if peasants wish to do so. The party will support the consolidation of state farms and the development of collective farms. Such farms should be the mainsprings of production and social progress and should help improve the living and working conditions in rural areas.

Achieving a decisive progress in meeting the housing needs of the people is a particularly urgent task, which calls for utilizing all production reserves and other possibilities for promoting housing construction, for backing well-founded initiatives, especially those put forward by young people, and for promoting an equitable housing policy.

There is room in economic life for socially useful and honest activities of trades and other private forms of small-scale production.

Together with the SD, we will create stable conditions for the development of such trades, but we will take resolute action against exploitation and activities that run counter to principles of justice and our system.

We are implementing our socioeconomic goals under unfavorable and extremely difficult conditions which makes it necessary to observe certain rigors and to display consistency and perseverance. The party and the government continue to present draft solutions to the public and subject their plans to public discussions. What is important is that decisions made after such discussions are accurate and comprehensible, that they promote good management, make everyone share the burden of difficulties, and protect the groups of society that are the poorest and are unable to improve their living conditions by their own efforts.

The continuous struggle against incompetence, bad management, against the tolerance of low discipline, against bad workmanship and its harmful results, and against bad will is in front of us. Passivity, red tape, indifference, extravagance, and remnants of bossism are also our adversaries. We will continue to combat the attitudes that are in conflict with the socialist norms of ethics such as giving priority to individual and group interests over social interests, the neobourgeois greed of the newly rich, and making riches at the cost of other people. We are tightening the struggle against theft, corruption, abuses, parasitism, profiteering, and dishonest prices. He who breaks the law and harms society will be prosecuted and punished. The struggle against evil is the duty of all honest people.

The party sponsors and supports the development of various forms of control checks carried out with the participation of workers, peasants, and all communities of the working people.

The fact that we are solving today's difficult problems does not relieve us of the concern for the future. We must cope with the needs created by Poland's high birthrate, create the necessary conditions for the intellectual, moral, and physical development of new generations, and exploit the opportunities stemming from this for the good of the country and young generations. We must oppose the increasing dangers to the natural environment. In order to keep abreast of world technical and technological progress, we must ensure that our production assets do not become obsolete and we must intensify effective modernization.

We are a young, resilient, and educated society and we possess large territories and considerable natural wealth. We have created strong production and technological foundations in our national economy. We possess an extensive potential for economic cooperation with the socialist countries. Our future will be determined by the way we exploit those opportunities. A battle for Poland's economic and political status in the world will be waged in the future. The party appeals to everyone to whom the fate of our fatherland is dear to participate in that great national undertaking.

People's Socialist Rule

The Polish socialist state is our people's particular asset. Only a strong, efficient, and law-and-order state is able to effectively organize collective efforts and protect independence and sovereignty. The nature of such a state depends on people's rule. A people's state is as strong as the support given to it by its citizens and as strong is their real impact on public affairs. At the same time, the agencies of people's rule must be strong and effective if the aspirations of the working people are to be implemented. We assert: Socialist democracy and self-government -- yes; anarchy and destruction -- no! We will continue to consolidate the workers-peasant alliance and the class foundations of our political system. We will also consolidate the alliance of the worker-peasant class with the intelligentsia.

This alliance is a result of the unity of the aims of the entire world of labor. It ensures a high status for the intelligentsia and makes it possible for it to fulfill its social and professional aspirations in the service of the people.

We attach great importance to the historical system of state power molded through the alliance between the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD, as well as through the participation of progressive lay Catholic and Christian groups. The alliance-type system of state power imposes responsibility on all its components for socioeconomic policy. Playing the leading role in the political system, the party watches over the compatibility between state activities and the working people's interests and ensures that all citizens, especially the workers class, are increasingly better able to influence the way in which the problems of the country and of their communities are solved.

We will ensure that the representative bodies -- the Sejm and the people's councils -- are better able to discharge their constitutional duties. We will ensure that the Sejm is productive in fulfilling its tasks relating to legislation, programming the country's socioeconomic development, and mapping out and controlling the performance of state administration. We will ensure that the people's councils are able to fully play out their functions as masters in their own areas, to apply to national tasks the initiative and militancy used in meeting local needs, and to combine the role of territorial self-government with the duties of a body of state power. We back the development of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] as an arena for cooperation among all organized social forces and citizens who, in line with the Constitution, continue to work for the prosperity of their fatherland -- People's Poland. We support all PRON initiatives that promote social agreement and progress of socialist democracy and encourage citizens to work to solve the problems of the country and communities. We view the expansion of the PRON, the implementation of its constitutional role, and the consolidation of its public authority as an important condition for further positive changes in the country's life.

It is in Poland's interest to develop the social militancy of its citizens -- members of the party and the allied parties, nonparty people, believers, and nonbelievers. We are convinced that the community of the people's basic goals and aspirations, the interest of our socialist fatherland, the duty to eliminate the massive threats, and the implementation of the tasks of further successful development will be issues that are above differences in views. The principles of the PPR's religious policy are unshakable. They are: the equality of citizens regardless of their attitudes toward religion; freedom of conscience and confession; freedom of worship for churches and religious associations; the equality of churches and religious associations; the separation of church and state; and the lay character of state and educational institutions. The observance of those principles is a condition for constructive cooperation between the state and churches and religious associations in many sectors that are important for the people's life. Supporting those principles, the party regards as inadmissible any features of religious intolerance and any abuse of religious feelings for political activities that are in conflict with the legal order and the interests of the PPR.

We regard the development and consolidation of the position of independent and self-governing trade unions as an important task. Active and resilient trade union organizations are exacting partners for state and economic administrations. We need precisely such partners so that the working people know that trade unions are effective defenders of their interests and so that the work forces' shared responsibility for the performance of their plants and for the country's development will continue to increase. We will implement the socialist concept of workers, territorial, agricultural, cooperative, and vocational self-government. We expect that self-government and self-management bodies will always see that the needs of their communities are consistent with national interests.

The development of self-government bodies calls for overcoming the resistance and conservative thinking of some sections of state and economic administrations and for opposing the selfish and parochial attitudes of some occupations and professions toward the state and the national economy.

We support the development of the socialist youth unions. We want them to be good schools of patriotism and internationalism, to teach their members democracy, independence, and self-government, to foster young people's views and military in line with socialist ideas and current needs, to transform their natural progressiveness, criticism, and resolution to fight evil things into a dynamic element of progress, and to develop their ability to have a mature understanding of civic rights and duties. We will break down the barriers that hinder the commitment of young people and their organizations to solving the country's problems. We will help discover and develop young talent and encourage the social and vocational advancement of young cadres.

Cadre policy is one of the party functions that plays a leading role. We are implementing new principles of that policy, which states that only job qualifications, ideomoral values, and social attitudes should govern appointments to various functions. While training, deploying, and promoting cadres, we combat imcompetence, dishonesty, and favoritism. We bank on talented, industrious, and honest people who are ready to productively and selflessly work for the country.

We will continue to develop the system of public consultations and discussions and of the openness of public life. Honest information about the state, the economy, the activities and plans of the authorities, and the protection of the right to criticize -- these are the essential conditions for people's rule.

We attach great importance to the mass media -- the press, radio, and television -- which should be militant, should promote an effective flow of information, and should fight for the ideals of the socialist system. They bear responsibility for developing social awareness, foster solicitude for the public good, propagate the class evaluation of phenomena, intensify moral sensitivity, and combat evil things.

The development of social attitudes should proceed under the conditions of creative discussions that serve the goals of socialist construction.

For Man's Comprehensive Development

We seek to achieve a harmonious physical and spiritual development of the individual, the realization of man's talents, and the satisfaction of his material needs. We have in mind a man who finds the meaning of life in his ties with other people, who is a patriot, and who is attached to the highest values of socialism -- social justice, humanism, and democracy. We pit socialist morality, which uses work and social sensitivity in evaluating man, against petty bourgeois selfishness and the cult of material things and money. The party's ideological military consists of endeavors to approximate people's attitudes and people-to-people relations to the social ideals and moral models of socialism and to impregnate daily life with the values that flow from mankind's moral heritage and that are deeply rooted in workers traditions -- namely, integrity, honesty, and sensitivity toward the problems of one's neighbor.

The party wants to improve the conditions under which the family can properly develop to lessen the hardships of mothers and wives, and to make full equality of women a practical reality.

We are intensifying the struggle against social demoralization, various ills, and drunkenness, which is a particular threat to the people's moral and physical health. We combat brutality and aggressive behavior. We want collective life to be dominated by kindness, harmony, tact, refinement, and respect for age and merits.

The development and improvement of the system of national education are extremely important tasks. Spreading secondary education, linking school instruction to upbringing and work, and creating equal conditions for all young people in acquiring knowledge are the basic lines of education policy.

We seek to develop the research, educational, and opinion-giving functions of science and to increase its role in fostering social awareness. Improving the material and organizational conditions for the development of all Polish sciences, we primarily support progress in the research that seeks to solve cricial problems of the scientific-technological revolution, the protection of health and the natural enviroment, the food economy, the organization of state life, economic management, and national education. We want to solve the complicated problems of social development in cooperation with enlightened minds and to base our decisions on reliable analyses.

People's Poland is proud of its cultural and artistic achievements. However, our people need new works that are rooted in our national heritage and reflect the riches of contemporary life -- the working people's searches, achievements, and concerns. We seek to enable the working people to have wider access to culture and to participate to an ever greater extent in creating culture. The choice of socialist ideology and morality, effective support for cultural development, partnership in relations with the communities of creative people, and the self-governing character of their organizations -- these are the standing principles of the policy that promote national culture.

The party has respect for various forms of intellectual activity and protects the freedom of creative performance. While creating conditions for the development of education, science, and culture, we expect the intelligentsia to continue to enrich progressive traditions and to wisely and responsibily fulfill their social and patriotic duties.

For Poland's Worthy Place in the World

We want to make an increasing contribution toward mankind's progress -- toward consolidating peace, promoting civilization and culture, overcoming hunger, and combatting the degradation of the national environment. We seek to eliminate injustice, diktat, and force in international relations.

The lasting and worthy place of Poland in the socialist community, its membership in the Warsaw Pact, and its increased participation in the socialist division of production within CEMA guarantee its position in Europe and the world and are the basic principles of its policy. The alliance and friendship with the USSR are a great achievement of present-day Poland and an inviolable principle of the policy of the party and state. The difficult recent years have once again clearly confirmed the worth of that international cooperation, the development of which, based on tested Leninist principles and the community of the aims and ideological ties of the PZPR and the CPSU, is of good service of our two fraternal countries and to the cause of peace and socialism. While consolidating our friendship and fraternal cooperation with the socialist countries, we seek to promote equal and mutually beneficial relations with the countries with different social systems.

Dangerous tendencies are asserting themselves in the world. Aggressive forces, above all the forces of American imperialsm, are threatening peaceful coexistence. The socialist countries' main goal is to protect peace in Europe and the world and to frustrate the plans of the reactionary forces that are seeking to impose their will on the world at any price, to demolish the present balance of military power, and to replace the dialogue in international relations with imperialist diktat.

Severely tried by war, Poland has always been and will be in the first rank of the defenders of peace. We will strengthen our unity with the socialist community countries, develop our cooperation with all the forces of peace in the world, and never cease to try to solve the problems of international life through honest negotiations and accords.

The right to live in peace is the most important right and value of man. We will p mote our people's unity on the basis of that right because our people are especially sensitive to the safe development of their independent state. We will strengthen our national defense and the Polish People's Armed Forces, which guard this defense.

We Appeal to Workers, Peasants, and Intellecturals

People's power and socialist transformations are 40 years old. The achievements created in those 40 years through the people's creative efforts constitute the basis for mapping out new goals and tasks of socialist construction. The implementation of those goals and tasks will be a long process, which will not be free of contradictions and difficulties.

Poland needs work that is consistent, well organized, and done with an eye toward the people's future. Only such work will make it possible to productively exploit the country's present material and intellectual potential and ensure the fatherland's favorable development.

We Appeal to Young Poles

To continue developing whatever is good, defeating whatever is evil, and transforming whatever is obsolete is the essence of your patriotic duties. While respecting the achievements of older generations, try to accomplish your tasks better and better and to forge ahead faster and farther. The goals now posed for you will become feasible if you tackle them with the usual youthful drive, ambition, courage, and enthusiasm that breaks down all obstacles.

We Appeal to All Polish Women and Men

To a great extent we are responsible for ensuring that on the threshold of the 21st century, Poland is a country free from the threat of war, sure of its sovereignty and secure borders, capable of independent and successful development; a country of socialist democracy and social justice, one that is an efficient, law-abiding, and a credible ally and desirable partner in international relations; and a country of people who are confident of their own strength, who never cease their efforts to increase their material and spiritual achievements, who are full of faith in the future, and who are well prepared for the tasks in the coming century.

That is what we are fighting for, and that is where we are headed.

Signed: The National PZPR Delegates Conference

Warsaw, March 1984

JABLONSKI, BULGARIA'S TANCHEV VIEW COOPERATION

LD271954 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has received Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, who is in Poland in connection with the Ninth ZSL Congress. Problems of further developing cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria and the international situation were discussed.

CEAUSESCU MEETS PRC COMMUNIST YOUTH DELEGATION

AU271829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/3/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on March 27 the delegation of the Chinese Communist Youth League, led by Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the organization's Central Committee, who pay [as received] a visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] Central Committee, and Vasile Bontas, secretary of the CC of the UCY.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a warm salute and most cordial wishes from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, at the same time, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League expressed the joy of the delegation, and keenest thanks for the fact that the RCP and Romanian state leader received them, for the opportunity to visit Romania, to know some of the Romanian people's experience and achievements in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

The Romanian leader thanked for the good wishes extended, for the feelings expressed and conveyed in turn to Hu Yaobang his warm salute and best wishes, and to the friendly Chinese people new and ever greater successes in socialist construction.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the good relations of friendship, solidarity, and collaboration between the two parties and peoples and between the youth organizations developed continuously in full harmony with the orientations and understandings reached during the summit dialogue in Bucharest and Beijing.

Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the outstanding role of young people as an important social force in securing society's multilateral progress, in the accomplishment of all peoples' aspirations after peace, disarmament and security, in building a better and more just world of friendship and collaboration.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of the intensification of the links between the youth organizations in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, with a view to increasing their contribution to the strengthening of the friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, the outstanding significance of the development of collaboration among the young people the world over. The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

MANESCU MEETS LIBYAN LEADER FAJAB IN TRIPOLI

AU271832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1727 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Tripoli AGERPRES 27/3/1984 -- Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of Romania's State Council, now visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, talked with Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Committee.

The sides evoked with satisfaction the positive results they achieved in the development of the economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations between Romania and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah consequent to the implementation of the decisions and orientations established during the interviews between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. On the occasion the sides looked into possibilities to expand further the relations between the two countries and peoples, and to develop the economic, technical, and scientific cooperation in industry, social, cultural, and other domains. Manea Manescu also met the secretary of the General People's Committee for housing. Talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of sincere friendship.

ROSU ATTENDS GUINEA TALKS, SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT

AU271834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Conakry AGERPRES 27/3/1984 -- The 7th session of the joint Romanian-Guinean Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation took place at Conakry. The protocol of the session recorded the commodities that will be the object of bilateral exchanges in 1985-1990 as well as measures for the development of the Romanian-Guinean economic cooperation. The document was signed by the chairmen for the two countries of the commission, Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of Romania, and Mamouna Toure, minister of foreign trade of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic [PRR] of Guinea.

On the occasion, Alexandru Rosu was received by Lansana Beavogui, prime minister of the PRR of Guinea. During the talk, they discussed modalities of extending the economic relations between the two countries, of starting concrete actions for the promotion of bilateral commercial exchanges and economic cooperation as well as problems of international life.

GROUP OF 77 MEETS IN BUCHAREST, DISCUSS FOOD

AU261821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/3/1984 -- On March 26 proceedings opened, in Bucharest, of the "Group of 77" reunion on economic cooperation in the field of food and agriculture, participated in by delegations of 55 countries in Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America, as well as by representatives of governmental and nongovernmental international organizations.

Proceedings were opened by Gheorghe Dolgu, Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs. Marin Capisizu, Romanian chief delegate, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, head of the food industry department, was elected chairman of the reunion.

The Romanian chief delegate addressed a warm salute and wishes of full success to the participants. Organizing this reunion of the "Group of 77" in Bucharest is an expression of the special attention Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu are paying to the development of the economic cooperation with the other developing countries and to the problems related to eradicating underdevelopment and setting in a new international economic order. At the same time this stands proof of the Romanian people's deep-going aspiration to contribute, alongside the other peoples, to building a better world of justice and equity, where all nations may collaborate fruitfully, supported by the principles of fully equal rights, respect for the national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

During the debates in plenum, the floor was taken by delegates of Congo, Cuba, Argentina, Algeria, Philippines, Nicaragua, Cyprus, Vietnam, and Mexico, as well as by representatives of the FAO director general, of the president of the "Group of 77" in New York, and of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Meeting Continues

AU271927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/3/1984 -- On March 27 general debates continued, in Bucharest, of the "Group of 77" meeting on economic cooperation in food and agriculture.

Mircea Badica, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, took the floor for Romania. He highlighted the complex and difficult problems posed by the starvation and malnutrition affecting many areas of the globe -- consequent to the longstanding colonial domination and to the perpetuation of the old, inequitable relations -- the further aggravation of the international situation owing to the accelerating arms race, the nuclear arms race in the first place, to the deepening world economic crisis, and to the policy of high rates of interest. He pointed out that taking into account these realities that gravely threaten the independence and freedom of many nations, Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu work consistently against the policy of force and dictate, for independence, detente, and peace, for new relations to be established among states, based on respect for fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage, on each people's right to decide self-dependently on its destiny, according to its own aspirations, militating firmly for development of wide international collaboration, in the area of farmfoods included.

During the general debates the floor was taken also by representatives of Tunisia, Peru, the People's China, the Democratic Korea, Colombia, Yugoslavia, Nigeria, Kenya, India, Indonesia, Egypt, Argentina, Cyprus, Mexico, Cuba, Congo, Brazilia [as received], Thailand, and Venezuela.

Also taking the floor were delegates of the World Food Council, ILO, the Arab Centre for Barren Areas Studies, the UN Economic Commission for Western Asia, GATT. The speakers pointed out the importance of the Bucharest meeting, and highlighted the need for greater economic cooperation among the developing countries as an essential component of the efforts deployed by the "Group of 77" in view of building a new international economic order.

Proceedings continue.

AGRICULTURE, ELECTRIC POWER MINISTERS REPLACED

AU271739 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 27 Mar 84

["From the Press Review"]

[Text] The leading newspapers announce that Ion Tesu was released from the Office of Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry, Gheorghe David, former minister secretary of state at the same ministry, being appointed to that office. Nicolae Busui was appointed minister of electric power to replace Trandafir Cocirla.

SREBRIC MEETS IBRD OFFICIALS; CREDITS APPROVED

LD271957 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 27 (TANJUG) -- Credits approved by the World Bank [IBRD] to Yugoslavia have been successfully used and serve the purpose of structural changes in the Yugoslav economy.

This was said today (Tuesday) in Yugoslav Vice-Premier Borisav Srebric's talks with head of the World Bank's programming department for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa Eugenio Lari, and head of the bank's Department for Yugoslavia Roberto Fernandez They exchanged views on possibilities for the expansion of financial cooperation betwee Yugoslavia and the World Bank concerning Yugoslavia's next five-year development plan and bank's greater engagement in the implementation of Yugoslav economy's export programmes.

FEC ASSESSES ECONOMIC PROGRAM'S MEASURES, TRENDS

LD271813 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session last night, chaired by Borislav Srebric, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] adopted the assessments and attitudes on the economic trends at the beginning of the year. It was noted that the economic trends at the beginning of the year are the same as those marked in the last quarter of 1983.

The dynamic growth of industrial production was continued thanks primarily to the econo having been well supplied with raw and reproduction materials. The revival of the economy was also contributed to by overcoming difficulties in energy supplies for the economy.

Industrial production increased by 4.2 percent in January and by 5.4 percent in Februar compared with the same months of the preceding year. Of the autumn sowing plan, up to 95 percent was carried out and all necessary measures have also been taken for the implementation of the spring sowing plan as well as the planned structure of industrial and other crops. Trends on the international market at the beginning of the year are more favorable, and an increase in the tourist trade and in the foreign exchange inflow from tourism can be expected.

The foreign trade network was better balanced at the beginning of the year but forecast in this sphere are not materializing. The total exports of goods until 15 March this year are 4.2 percent higher, and 13 percent higher to the convertible currency area, while imports [words indistinct] a year earlier.

The FEC, however, sounds a warning about the dynamic nominal increase in individual forms of consumption, particularly in general and joint consumption, personal incomes, and investments, continuing at the beginning of the year. General and joint consumptio in the first 2 months of the year was 52 percent higher, while the revenue for general consumption increased by 59 and for joint consumption by 45 percent.

Regarding personal incomes, they were nominally higher in January by 39 percent. However, despite this, the real personal incomes of the employed population fell, due to increased costs of living, by about 15 percent.

Expenditure for investments increased by about 33 percent in January compared with the same month last year, while throughout last year the nominal increase in these expenses was only 16 percent. Though there was a real drop in investment consumption in 1983, the FEC points out that the broad front of investments have been kept up despite a very unfavorable economic structure. Investments in social activities and in economic branches of significance for the country's entire development are falling.

In its assessments, the Council also points out that illiquidity in the economy is worsening, partially in that section which has high debts, operates at a loss, or works on the border of profitability. Total losses last year amounted to some 118 billion dinars, while goods not paid for amounted to about 280 billion dinars.

The FEC noted that at the end of last year and at the beginning of this year numerous measures were taken to implement the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and the program of activities and measures to implement the resolution on the socioeconomic development of the country in 1984.

The basic activity of the FEC has been primarily directed at implementing the tasks in the sphere of economic relations with other countries, implementing the spring sowing program, stimulating industrial production, and increasing the foreign exchange inflow.

In addition to adopting measures, the council is also preparing proposals for measures to lift the price freeze and other economic policy measures, as well as proposals and activities to endorse the financial consolidation of the economy, banks, and other users of social resources.

On the basis of the conclusions of the FEC's Commission for the Implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and of the FEC, relevant federal organs are complementing the draft measures to be adopted by the end of April in order that in this way conditions can be created for a radical change in implementing the basic orientations of the stabilization policy, and so that the results achieved with great difficulties in individual spheres last year can be preserved.

The council points out that basic activities must begin with the organizations of associated labor, banks, and other subjects in order to ensure the full motivation of producers to increase business efficiency and labor productivity.

The FEC has also taken measures and determined activities to speed up the work on implementing the tasks of the stabilization program in view of there being a considerable delay in implementing changes in individual parts of the economic system, and, in this context, has instructed relevant federal organs to continue, in cooperation with the republics and provinces, the further elaboration of measures to implement the established economic policy.

In the FEC's assessment, the focus of measures and activities in the next period will be directed at continuing the revival of the economy, primarily of that intended for exports, at substituting imports, and at a better supply of the domestic market. Measures will also be taken to achieve a surplus in the current balance of payments and achieve an increase in foreign exchange inflow in order to ensure the regular meeting of obligations toward other countries.

The FEC believes that it is necessary to unburden the economy in the material sense, but that this is not possible without also encroaching on existing rights and institutions, which is in line with the orientations of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. This refers to further reducing general and joint consumption.

Tax policy measures will influence a reduction in the growth of resources for personal consumption, above all, of incomes from work outside regular jobs. Changes in individual systemic solutions will prevent further investments which are not covered, and ensure implementation of the planned structure of investments. Measures will also be taken to protect the standard of living.

These assessments and attitudes, as well as the basic material on economic trends at the beginning of the year will be submitted by the FEC to the Yugoslav Assembly.

At its session last night, the council also established the draft law supplementing the law on the foundations of the price system and on social price control. These supplements will make it possible, exceptionally in 1984, for the FEC -- in view of the situation in the price sphere -- to have greater powers in taking measures of social and direct price control.

The session then established the draft agreement on taking measures to protect the standard of living of certain categories of the population, which will serve as a basis to coordinate the attitudes of the republics and provinces. The agreement envisages, among other things, that the republics and provinces as well as the federation should take measures to protect the standard of living of certain categories of the population in order to mitigate the unfavorable consequences of the increase in prices of those products and services which fundamentally affect the citizens' standard of living. These facilities would be enjoyed by beneficiaries of child allowances, pensioners receiving supplementary allowances, beneficiaries of social assistance and similar allowances, school-children and students receiving grants and credits, school-children and students living in hostels, persons living in organizations of associated labor for social care, child care, and adult care, and beneficiaries of temporary unemployment benefits.

Products and services, the price increase of which fundamentally affects the standard of living would be: flour and bread, milk and dairy products, edible oil and fat, sugar, meat and meat products, rents, accommodation costs, communal services, heating, and fares on city and suburban transportation.

According to the draft of this agreement, the abovementioned categories of the population will receive a monthly sum representing the additional funds for the difference arising in the prices of products and services compared with the preceding 6-month period. The amount of compensation and the conditions will be established by the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities.

The council also discussed other issues in the sphere of the current economic policy.

MAMULA REPORTS ON MORAL-POLITICAL STATE OF ARMY

LD271224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1039 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- We consider the moral-political state in the Army to be stable and at a level which makes it possible for it to successfully execute its constitutional and social functions.

We may assert with certainty that Tito's policy regarding the management and development of the Army as the backbone of all-people's defense is indeed being continued, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, said in the Yugoslav Assembly today.

In connection with the SFRY Presidency report on the state of and problems in domestic and foreign policy, Admiral of the Fleet Mamula briefed the delegate members of the Federal Chamber Committee for Domestic Policy and National Defense on the moral-political and security state, and on a number of cadre matters in the Army. He emphasized that progress has been achieved in all sectors of combat development of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. The leadership and command system has been developed. The process of further improving the organizational structure of YPA commands and units is continuing with the aim of making it more rational and effective, and a number of the most modern means of war technology have been introduced in armaments. Advances have been made in training units, commands and headquarters, and measures are being taken toward promoting scientific research in the spheres of war skills and organization of military schooling.

The Army structure, Mamula said, is vigilantly monitoring and realistically assessing international trends, particularly their effect upon our country's security. In recent years, however, the attention of YPA members has been primarily concentrated on internal trends and on ways to overcome as rapidly as possible the difficulties confronting us. Negative phenomena in society are more widely reflected in the Army composition, above all among the ranks. Proceeding from the characteristics of modern generations and the changes which have been made in the recruiting system, many adaptations have been made in the military organization. Fresh efforts, however, should be made, especially in preparing young officers for work with 20-year-olds, to adapt training methods, and to further improve the work of military collectives as important factors in developing the moral-political unity, disposition, and motivation of servicemen.

Although the security state in the Army is good, efforts and attempts at hostile activity have been made. We have experienced no surprises, however, nor have we suffered any grave consequences. It is well known that the external and internal enemy considers our society to be in a state of crisis, and that they can influence trends in society and influence the YPA. Taking such assessments as the point of departure, a special war against our country and against the Armed Forces is on the increase. Attempts are being made to make people waver and to incite apathy and defeatism.... At the same time, and especially following the events in Kosovo, there has been increased activity by all structures of the internal enemy against the Army, especially that of nationalists and clericonationalists. We consider this to represent a fundamental danger for our society, and also for the moral-political state in the YPA.

Taking into consideration the role and tasks of the Army, Mamula stressed, we have drawn up a program of long-term and immediate measures and activities aimed at intensifying as much as possible ideopolitical work and education, at protecting people and military installations, especially armaments, and at involving all subjects of the military organization in this. Work with officers is at the focus of attention. The replacement of the war-time generation in the YPA has almost been carried out, but there is no difference between the war-time and postwar generations in their views on the development of society.

The standard of living of officers and civilians serving in the YPA is continuing to decline. The housing situation in the Army is continually deteriorating. We, for our part, are doing everything possible to alleviate these blows, but we consider the fall in the standard of living to have reached a point below which it must not go.

I should like to again stress that there is an awareness in the Army of the present great difficulties, as well as of the fact that we will be operating for some considerable time under such conditions, and perhaps even in more difficult ones, Admiral of the Fleet Mamula said. The problems with which we as a society, are confronted are serious, and they certainly affect the morale and disposition of the Army structure. Therefore it is very important, from this point of view as well, that they be resolved successfully, but we proceed from the aspect that the moral-political and security state and the combat readiness of the YPA depend for the most part upon ourselves, upon our level of organization, the effectiveness of leadership and command, and the quality of military training and education.

We consider that we are in control of the political-security situation in the YPA. We are making efforts to ensure that we are not taken by surprise and that we have an Army which is constantly mobilized. We are convinced that the YPA, even under more difficult conditions than those of today, will remain unified, morally powerful, and ready to execute the tasks put before it by the LCY and our socialist self-managing society, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula said at the end of is exposition before delegates in the SFRY Assembly.

MARKOVIC CHAIRS LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION 27 MARCH

LD271807 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- The session of the LCY Central Committee Presidum chaired today by Dragoslav Markovic discussed the preparations for the coming sessions of the LCY Central Committee.

The Presidium adopted the platform for the forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and of the Angolan MPLA-Labor Party. The session also discussed other issues of the Presidium's regular activity.

SERBIAN LC COMMISSION DISCUSSES NATIONALISM

LD272018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- Why are there now so many intranational conflicts and so much nationalism? Has the policy of equitable intranational relations suffered defeat, and what is the state of intranational relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia?

These questions were put today at the session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Commission for Intranational Relations, in the debate on the commission's report and work program. Answers to these questions will demand a more comprehensive involvement not merely of this commission but of all organs and bodies of the Serbian LC. However, it was said that our present social, economic, and politial difficulties are not exclusively the result of subjective concepts or of activities by individuals, some groups and enemies, but are not a mere reflection of "blind necessity" either.

Dusan Janjic, secretary of the commission, said that it is characteristic of Serbian nationalism to manifest itself as revanchist, particularly after the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, but also that it is assuming, in addition to unitarist and hegemonist also some other features, including separatist features. What is, however, common to all the forms is attack on the unity of Yugoslavia and its self-managing transformation. In everday life, nationalism can be easily recognized by its magnifying of "the national values," negating the values of other nations and by attempts to impose the rule of one's own nation. However, nationalism, in its most fundamental goal, does not always represent opposition to another nation or nationalism.

It is a class attitude, an attempt to impose on a nation the rule of narrow class interests opposed to the interests of the working class and of a nation as a whole. Hence, Janjic added, nationalisms, despite their mutual confrontation, "fuel and look for one another."

The question that is often asked is: Is it not sections of the intelligentsia, and in particular professional political cadres, who overemphasize the conflicts of interests and raise them to the level of "republican," "provincial," and "national" conflicts, thus causing the strengthening of nationalism instead of making it possible with their activity to resolve the problem on the basis of self-management? Explanations are also offered, according to which the national question has been allegedly imposed "from above." It is not a matter of dispute that these "structures" impose attempts at bureaucratic mediation, of exclusive representation of national interests and at times also of making common cause with nationalism. However, Janjic pointed out, to accept the thesis that "politicians are to blame for everything" is an oversimplification which objectively leads to manipulation and not to detection of deeper objective conditions and the complex social class basis on which the collusion of sections of political bureaucracy, technocracy, and national intelligentsia emerges, covers it up with "national colors and symbols," and becomes the basic factor of national selfishness and isolationism.

The demand that in ideopolitical and scientific work one should investigate more deeply the roots primarily of economic nationalism dominated the debate. In this context, a warning was sounded that economic autarchism, splitting social property, and the unified Yugoslav market are becoming an obstacle to the development of self-management and the basis of the intranational conflicts. Under such conditions, the feeling of defeatism and of "nationalism as our destiny" is spreading. This, it was noted, is often also "one with the blessing" of subjective forces with their opportunist attitudes to the implementation of the Long-Term Stabilization Program. The continuation of state interventionism, hesitation in strengthening economic laws and in wrecking economic isolationism will inevitably reflect even more on the development of intranational relations.

In its work in the future, the commission will pay special attention to the questions of "national-centralist migrations." Certainly, what represents the greatest political burden is the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, but also all other widespread phenomena of "accumulating" members of individual nations and nationalities in the republic and the country could have grave consequences for intranational relations.

Summing up the debate, Zika Radojlovic, chairman of the commission, pointed out that a considerable number of various institutions was left to the activity by nationalistic and other anti-self-managing forces. The LC reacts when the phenomenon of a leaflet, book, or performance occurs and then the theme of democracy and alleged arbitration is imposed on it. However, the activity of the LC in this sphere too cannot be exhausted in politico-pedagogical work, but there must be a more decisive approach to changes of all elements in the economic and political system that encourage nationalism.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES BUDGET, EMIGRATION

LD272342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Pristina, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- At the session today of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo delegates were confronted with several significant questions.

The proposal of the law on the province's budget, the law on allocation of supplementary funds to municipalities this year and a report on measures and actions needed to halt the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins attracted special attention. All of the delegates first listened to the introductory reports on these topics and discussed them afterwards at separate sessions of the chambers.

At the joint session a proposal was also approved to establish the post of one more vice president of the Kosovo Assembly, so that it will soon have two vice presidents, one responsible for sociopolitical issues and the other for economic issues.

According to the law passed, in 1984 the Kosovo budget will amount to 21,106,700,000 dinars, 31 percent higher than last year. The province's own revenue is planned to be 5.2 billion, which means that it is 24.5 percent higher than last year, while the supplementary funds allocated by the federation amount to 15.9 billion, also up by 33 percent.

For financing the social superstructure in the province, the balance sheets envisage funds of 41,746,000,000 dinars to be provided from various sources. According to Resat Rudi, provincial secretary for finances, out of this amount, 25,840,000,000 dinars, that is about 62 percent, will be provided from the province's own resources, while 38 percent will come from the federation's supplementary funds.

The bulk of the funds, 11.46 billion, will be transferred, as supplementary means, through self-management interest communities to the field of social activities to be invested in the latter.

During the discussion on measures and actions taken to halt the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo in the second half of last year, the delegates drew attention to the complex nature and political gravity of this process. The delegates were informed about emigration figures for last year during which 451 families with 1,444 members and 2,900 individuals left Kosovo. In other words, a total of about 4,370 persons of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities left Kosovo. The fact is that in 1983 a smaller number of Serbs and Montenegrins left than during the previous year, which is somewhat encouraging. The fact that [number indistinct] families and over 500 individuals, a total of 672 persons, returned to Kosovo last year is even more encouraging. Jobs have been secured for 167 of those who returned while efforts are being made to find jobs for others as well.

At the same time, these figures indicate that this most acute problem, not only concerning Kosovo, is being approached more seriously, that the political situation is becoming more stable and that trust which has been shaken is being restored.

As the delegates stressed in the discussion, emigration is, unfortunately, still of an extent which gives cause for apprehension. As Refik Agaj, president of the provincial commission for monitoring this process, noted the departure of people with specialist qualifications who had jobs and who also had accommodation and other material problems settled is of particular concern. The number of people in this category who are leaving has not substantially fallen, and in some environments it has even increased. Last year 517 specialists left Kosovo. Among those who left were many people of high repute and this is what motivates others to leave. Refik Agaj, as well as a number of delegates, drew attention to the phenomenon of "silent emigration." In some municipalities, individuals -- and there are again people of high repute and position among these -- are buying plots of land or apartments and building houses elsewhere and making other preparations for subsequent emigration. On the other hand, a very small number of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities are investing in the construction of dwellings and other projects.

It was particularly stressed that emigration, regardless of the reasons and motives for it, is grist to the mill of the irredentists and helps them in achieving their aims. That is why departures from Kosovo, especially of families and those who have jobs, as well as preparations for silent emigration, must be judged openly and from several aspects.

Of course, no one has denied the fact that the problem of emigration is now being looked into in a much more serious and specific way, and that the action to stop it is directed to where people live and work. This has yielded definite results. However, this activity has not been pursued in all environments and municipalities in the same way. Where this activity was absent, last year emigration assumed even greater proportions. This is particularly characteristic of Pristina, Urosevac, Gnjilane, and Istok municipalities.

The actions to persuade people to stay are still being taken too late and measures are adopted only after the event.

The question was also raised with emphasis by delegate Mustafa Plakic about how much the delegates and the delegations are involved at the grassroots, in concrete environments, in halting this process, how much workers' councils, school councils, and other self-management organs had discussed the departure of their workers. Why, for instance, have the municipal organs in Urosevac not reacted in time in order to halt the departure of 16 from a total of 34 families from the village of Tankosic who had already sold their property. Some municipalities seem to be afraid of speaking about negative phenomena and excesses, and thus it happens that they say that there are no pressures while at the same time people's orchards are cut down or other troubles are created for them.

As long as there is no timely reaction to such cases, as long as a broad front of the struggle for the full stabilization of the situation and for a return of intranational trust is not created and as long as a climate of security and of prospects for the joint life of all nations and nationalities is not created, one cannot count here on a full stop of this process, was delegate Pljakic's message. This message could actually be also the motto of today's assembly debate. Hence there was a particular insistence on preventive activity, on timely talks with those intending to emigrate, and it was stressed that measures against exponents of nationalistic and enemy excesses, and also against those in organs of power who tolerate them, must be made more severe. There are plenty of attitudes and conclusions, but they must, it was noted, be consistently implemented. Therefore, no new conclusions were adopted today.

PLANINC, KOSOVO LEADERS HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

LD261707 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Pristina, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, visited Pristina today within the framework of her working visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. With the leaders of the province, she discussed some socioeconomic issues concerning our country and common tasks in implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. They also discussed cooperation between the Federal Executive Council and the organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

PLANINC HOLDS TALKS WITH MACEDONIAN LEADERS

LD261703 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Skopje, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, had talks today with the political leaders of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia about cooperation between the Federal Executive Council and republican organizations. During the talks special attention was devoted to the topical socio-political issues regarding the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

As was reported, Milka Planinc's meeting with the Macedonian political leadership was held within the framework of regular consultations with representatives of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces.

BRIEFS

CPSU STUDY DELEGATION -- Belgrade, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- Hisen Ramadani, member of the LCY Central Committee, had talks today with the CPSU study delegation led by Gennadiy Bartoshevich, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. The CPSU study delegation is visiting Yugoslavia on the basis of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, with the aim of being briefed on the implementation of the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress in the sphere of the organizational and political work. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1921 GMT 27 Mar 84 LD]

JANZIC MEETS SAO TOMEAN -- Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Carlos Tini, member of the Central Committee of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome e Principe, who is visiting our country as a guest of the LCY Presidium. In sincere and friendly talks, information was exchanged on the activity of the LCY and the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome e Principe in the internal and international sphere. Both sides stressed satisfaction about the good relations and cooperation between the two parties as well as the need for its further development. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 26 Mar 84 LD]

MERCHANT FLEET -- Rijeka, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- With 35 ships currently being built in Yugoslav shipyards and 36 ships on order books with a total of 618,119 tons of capacity, the Yugoslav shipbuilding industry occupies, with respect to employment, the eighth place in the world, compared with the fifth place last year. Last year, Yugoslav shipbuilders delivered 15 ships with a total capacity of 327,809 tons, while a total of 2,229 ships with a capacity of 15,719,284 tons joined the world fleet. Though it has increased its tonnage by 0.6 per cent and reached 2,546,380 tons in total capacity, the Yugoslav merchant fleet fell from the 26th place on the world scale to the 28th. According to the information by the Rijeka Lloyds Register, today the Yugoslav fleet has 479 ships. However, what causes concern is the fact that as many as 232 ships, or 45.2 percent of the its total tonnage are over 15 years old, which is the age limit for sailing into many world ports. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 26 Mar 84 LD]